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YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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Cradle-to-Grave Records

A Federal Dossier on Every American?

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From the Allen-Scott Report

A special White House task force is recommending the creation of a federal data center which eventually could have a comprehensive file on every man, woman and child in the country.

Now under study in inner Administration circles, the still-secret report advocates the gradual transfer of all governmental records and statistics to magnetic computer tape, which would be turned over to a newly created agency that would function as a general data center.

The computerized information would be available, at the push of a button, to a wide range of government authorities.

Estimated cost of the proposed center (which would have to be approved by Congress before becoming a reality) is $2 million annually the first few years; around $12 million when in full operation.

Authors of this plan are a six-member group appointed by President Johnson last December. Chairman is Carl Kaysen, Harvard economics professor and assistant to McGeorge Bundy, former special White House assistant on foreign affairs. Other members are Charles Holt, University of Wisconsin; Richard Holton, University of California; Richard Ruggles, Yale; George Kozmetsky, Los Angeles; Russell Morrison, New York.

Although still under wraps, the task force's report already has triggered a congressional inquiry. Rep. Cornelius Gallagher (D.-N.J.), head of a Government Operations subcommittee on invasion of privacy, is preparing to hold hearings on the all-inclusive data center scheme.

Gallagher particularly wants to ascertain what information will be fed into the center, whether it will include confidential material on private citizens, who will have access to these records, and who will control them.

Slated to be called as witnesses are Prof. Kaysen and other members of his group.

Rep. Cornelius Gallagher (D.-N. J.)

Preliminary probing by Rep. Gallagher's subcommittee indicates the government already is compiling cradle-to-grave records on tens of millions of citizens. Included in these records is information on schooling, military service, tax returns, Social Security, census data, medical credit, and criminal reports.

"Comprehensive information of this kind, centralized in one agency," says Gallagher, "could constitute a highly dangerous dossier bank. Such an agency would be a distinct departure from our American tradition."

Subcommittee investigators have ascertained that the task force's report states that a vast accumulation of government records already is on computer tape and could be turned over to the proposed general data center immediately. Listed as among these available files are:

- Internal Revenue Service—74.2 million personal and corporate tax returns.
- Defense Department—14 million "life histories" of civilians compiled in the course of security investigations.
- Civil Service Commission—8 million reports on individuals investigated for government jobs.
- FBI—175.3 million sets of fingerprints, comprehensive records on thousands of Communist party members, sympathizers and other radical elements.
- The vast files of the Social Security Administration, Census Bureau, Labor and Agriculture Departments, Office of Education.

Little-noticed testimony before Rep. Gallagher's subcommittee last year revealed that, even without a general data center, government files with highly private information are far from inviolate.

For example: By law, tax returns and military service records cannot be disclosed without the individual's permission. But they are. Lawrence Speiser, Washington director of the American Civil Liberties Union, told the committee, "Tax returns are not really very confidential."

"Executive agencies," he continued, "can get them almost at will, including the Civil Service Commission, Social Security Administration, Interstate Commerce Commission and the Small Business Administration."

The probers discovered that the Federal Housing Administration is selling reports to mortgage concerns for $1.50 each on the credit rating of applicants for loans.

Government files containing the most intimate information, the investigators learned, are freely passed around among agencies.

Graphically illustrative of this practice and its harsh consequences are the following two instances:

A teen-ager visiting Washington stayed with an uncle, at his mother's suggestion. During the night the boy was sexually assaulted by the uncle. Years later, as a Phi Beta Kappa graduate from a leading Eastern university, the boy applied for a job with the National Security Agency. During a required lie detector test he told about the assault. His frank admission cost him the desired job.

But that wasn't all. This affair, in which he was an innocent victim, hounded him again years later.

After marriage and success in business, he was offered an appointment in the Post Office Department. He accepted it as an opportunity to be of public service. But the file compiled by the National Security Agency blackballed him. The appointment offer was withdrawn.

In the other case a college student sought a Marine commission, for which he was highly recommended. But in checking his personnel record, four parking violations were found. The commission was denied. Later he applied for a Navy commission—but again to no avail because of the same parking tickets. They were recorded in the Marine Corps file that was turned over to the Navy.

"This sort of thing could happen to anybody," points out Gallagher. "My state of New Jersey has computerized its files on traffic violations. They put everything into these records, including parking tickets—a very minor offense that in this sad case cost the Marines a potentially first-class officer."

The U.S. Bureau of Public Roads, Gallagher noted, maintains a master file on tape of drivers whose licenses have been suspended or revoked because of fatal accidents or drunken driving. The purpose is to prevent individuals barred from driving in one state from registering in another.

"If this kind of information is fed into a national data center," says Gallagher, "it's almost certain that pressure would mount to include the most minute details of an individual's life."

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YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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CAPITAL BRIEFS

● Ronald Reagan, conservative GOP candidate for governor of California, wowed the party pros last week when he appeared in the Nation's Capital to meet with GOP leaders and talk to the Washington press corps. Reagan, they say enthusiastically, is not only a polished performer, but knows intimately the problems of state government in California. Snide press reports that Reagan is only good with a rehearsed speech are no longer believed, as Reagan let himself open for a volley of prickly questions by reporters and liberal Republicans and skillfully fielded them all.

● Eyebrows are being raised in Michigan political circles over the odd allegiances of Walter Cisler, Detroit Edison Co. board chairman. Cisler, a strong supporter of Romney, is also currently on a fund-raising committee for Senate hopeful Jerome Cavanagh, the liberal Democratic mayor of Detroit.

● George Romney is being boomed for the 1968 Republican presidential nomination by GOP liberals, but party "pros" still see former Vice President Richard Nixon as the favorite. Recent polls of the nation's Republican county chairmen, in fact, reveal that the GOP county chiefs prefer Nixon to any other candidate and think he can lick LBJ in 1968.

● More troubles for California Gov. Edmund G. ("Pat") Brown, this time from the left wing of his party. Four defeated Bay Area candidates, including Robert Scheer and Edward Keating, both editors of the radical **Ramparts** magazine, say they won't back Brown unless he advocates U.S. withdrawal from Viet Nam. Many far-left candidates lost in the California primary, but they drew enough votes to cause Brown difficulty in November if they choose to fight him.

● Some politicos are predicting Democrats may hurl a "lack of patriotism" charge at New York Mayor John Lindsay as a result of his remarks on the June 12 "Meet the Press" television program. Lindsay said that "I think they [Administration leaders] are going to have to readjust, and cut back the commitment, if necessary, to Viet Nam in order to bring the cities up to snuff. . . ." Asked by a reporter, "Wouldn't you be worried about jeopardizing our war effort by shifting funds that way?", Lindsay responded: "No, sir, I would not."

● Here's why Republicans find hope in November. A recent Gallup poll revealed that only 46 per cent of the people presently approve of the way President Johnson is handling his job. LBJ's low point, it is noted, is below that of either former Presidents Kennedy or Eisenhower.

● A number of pollsters suggest that LBJ could increase his declining popularity by stepping up the war in Viet Nam. One poll getting much attention in Democratic circles is that taken by Rep. John S. Monagan, a liberal Democrat from Connecticut. Monagan finds that 63 per cent of his constituents favor blockading Haiphong; another 43 per cent—a clear plurality—are all for bombing Hanoi.

● Communist elements appear to be stirring up racial agitation in Los Angeles. Mayor Sam Yorty says as a result of recent Supreme Court decisions "there has been a re-emergence of Communist activity on a much bolder scale, and so in Los Angeles now they are passing out highly inflammatory handbills. . . . One, called "Spark," was especially inflammatory because they published a map of the industrial heartland of the city . . . and in not too carefully disguised words recommended this be burned down. . . ."

● The **Insider's Newsletter** reports that a large number of State Department officials actually favor Red China's recognition by this country. Many are members of the Department's Office of Mainland Chinese Affairs. Reports the newsletter: "These staffers are professional diplomats who view mainland China with deep interest and not in terms of the cold war battle lines. Most of them reportedly are eager for recognition of Communist China and a chance to go to Peking. Support for the view within the State Department comes from the U.N. section, which favors Communist Chinese admission to the United Nations, and extends to most of the department's higher echelons. Note: As a forerunner, many U.S. officials are reported to favor early recognition of Red China by Canada."

● Maxwell Geismar, senior editor of **Ramparts** magazine, has endorsed the candidacy of Communist Herbert Aptheker for Congress from the 12th Congressional District in Brooklyn. "I am glad," said Geismar in a statement to Aptheker, "to add my name as sponsor of your campaign for Congress."

● Ultra-liberal Sen. Clifford Case (R.-N.J.) has called for the nomination and election of Sen. Jacob Javits (R.-N.Y.) as President. Javits, says Case, represents the "moderate progressive side of thinking." The far-out Americans for Democratic Action give both Javits and Case a 94 per cent rating, higher than such radical Democrats as Young (Ohio), Morse (Ore.) and Gruening (Alaska).

● AFL-CIO President George Meany deserves credit for blocking a U.S. visit of six Soviet "trade union" leaders. The Reds were to tour the United States under the "cultural exchange" program but Meany protested to the State Department that Soviet unions were government-controlled and a sham. The department upheld Meany and the visit was cancelled. AFL-CIO Vice President Walter Reuther, who has long opposed Meany's hard-line attitude on foreign affairs, reportedly was furious at the cancellation.

● New York City Councilman Theodore Weiss, a leading "reform Democrat" and candidate for Congress from the state's 19th Congressional District, has allied himself with the radical left. On June 6, for instance, Weiss addressed a get-out-of-Viet Nam rally sponsored by a number of far-out groups, including the Communist-spawned W.E.B. DuBois Clubs, the pro-Castro Movement for Puerto Rican Independence, and Youth Against War and Fascism, a Marxist splinter group. On June 8, he addressed a meeting sponsored by the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties, a group cited by HCUA as a Communist front.

● Rep. Theodore Kupferman (R.-N.Y.) recently rode a horse through midtown New York to dramatize the slowness of postal service in his district. The Manhattan lawmaker claimed that the old Pony Express provided better service than today's post office. Kupferman reports that one of his constituents received two letters on a recent day. Both had been postmarked on the same day. One had been mailed from New York City, the other from Australia.

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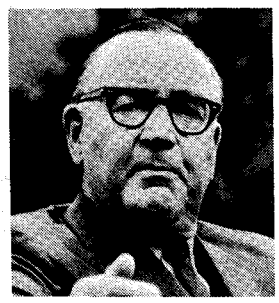
Brown, Berkeley, Brennan

The gaze of seasoned politicos is now firmly fixed on the donnybrook shaping up in the California gubernatorial race between incumbent Edmund G. ("Pat") Brown and conservative candidate Ronald Reagan. Much is riding on the outcome, particularly for the future of the GOP. A victory for the Republicans could give them virtual control of the most populous state in the nation, breaking a long-time Democratic stranglehold. A Reagan win, furthermore, could dramatically shift to the right the ideology of the Republican party and the nation as a whole.



BROWN

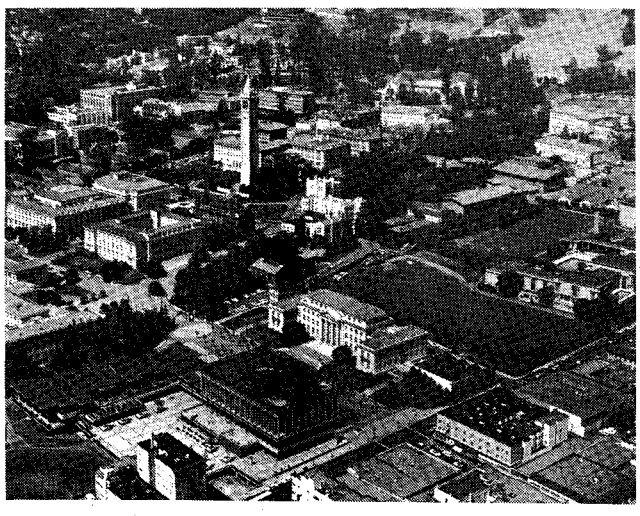
The big question is no longer whether Reagan can win—he can—but whether Brown can defuse the issues sufficiently to slow down Reagan's gathering momentum. (Reagan picked up additional steam last week with an endorsement from Ike and unprecedented support from the entire California GOP House delegation.)

Not only do the voters appear fed up with taxes and high government spending—two key issues with which Reagan has flogged Brown—but they're increasingly concerned about the moral decay and the cauldron of radical activity in the state's high schools and colleges.

After sifting through the statistics of the recent primary and some local elections, observers in the Reagan camp are more convinced than ever that the education issue may turn into the big sleeper of the campaign. Brown is clearly vulnerable on this score, having repeatedly pooh-poohed reports of immorality and radicalism on the campuses.

The California voters' rebellion against the left-wing influence in the schools was recently observed in Castro Valley in the northern part of the state where irate citizens recalled a school superintendent because of his radical background. In the recent primary elections, it is noted, the state superintendent of public instruction, Max Rafferty, a symbol of resistance to beatniks and left-wing student rebels, received the most votes of any candidate running for office.

Politicos, furthermore, trace Reagan's strong showing in northern California to his having harped on



The University of California campus at Berkeley.

the mess at the University of California at Berkeley.

As a result of an interesting turn of events, moreover, the explosive Berkeley issue has taken on important national significance.

On July 25, a 26-year-old student from Berkeley will be coming to Washington to serve as a law clerk to Supreme Court Justice William Brennan. His name is Michael Tigar. A graduate of Boalt, the law school at the University of California at Berkeley, Tigar was recommended to Brennan by the Boalt faculty with no known dissents. Yet Tigar has been intimately involved in pro-Communist causes.

Tigar has been a past officer of SLATE, a student political organization at Berkeley. The 1965 California Senate Fact-Finding Subcommittee on Un-American Activities has this to say about SLATE: ". . . from the very inception of this organization it is quite obvious that its leaders were strongly oriented toward communism."

The same subcommittee report says: "Tigar was not only an officer of SLATE in 1960, but two weeks thereafter he was a member of a three-man committee that made the preparations in the United States for the 8th World Youth Festival in Helsinki, was a delegate to that Soviet-front organization of world youth, and reported on the proceedings in an article for the Communist paper in San Francisco, which was reprinted in the national Communist youth publication, *New Horizons for Youth*, in the October 1962 issue, page 13. This was the organ for the Youth Commission of the Communist party. . . ."

According to a 1963 report of the same subcommittee: "On Thursday, Nov. 6, 1961, a Cuban Film Festival and 'Report on Cuba Today' opened at 150 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, under the auspices of Bay Area Fair Play for Cuba Committee. . . . Narrator of some of the Cuban propaganda films was Mike Tigar. . . ."

The Jan. 25, 1964, *People's World*, the West Coast organ of the Communist party, noting that the paper would celebrate its 26th anniversary on February 1,

THIS WEEK'S NEWS

from

INSIDE WASHINGTON

commented: "A group of special guests—all of them direct participants in a number of Bay Area campaigns during the past year—will be honored at the dessert and coffee gathering. . . . The group includes . . . Mike Tigar."

Nor is this the whole of Tigar's background. He has led rallies to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities, protested ROTC on campus, signed a call for the convention which led to the founding of the Communist-dominated W.E.B. DuBois Clubs, called U.S. actions against the Soviets "provocative," helped to raise money for Communist publications and promoted anti-Viet Nam demonstrations.

Yet equally as interesting as Tigar's background has been the attitude of the Boalt faculty which felt Tigar should receive a prestigious job with a United States Supreme Court justice. Prof. Robert M. O'Neil, who heads the faculty committee on clerkships, told *Human Events* the faculty was well aware of Tigar's controversial activities, but felt he had been an exceptional student and deserved the job. The faculty, he insisted, had "no reason whatsoever to believe he wouldn't discharge faithfully and carefully his responsibility as a law clerk." Had Justice Brennan been informed of Tigar's radical background? Prof. O'Neil said he had talked with Brennan but wasn't sure he had discussed any of these activities with him. The university, said O'Neil, had sent Brennan nothing in writing about it. Closeted in chambers last week, Brennan could not be reached to see whether he had been thoroughly informed about Tigar's background, but Brennan's secretary expressed astonishment that the faculty would have recommended someone with such an extensive history of radical activities.

Many of the voters in California are expressing similar surprise. Moreover, "Pat" Brown, as head of the University of California's Board of Regents, was in a key position to have protested the decision of the faculty. Even at this late date, he has a chance to make his feelings known. But the governor has always preferred to shield the radicals at the university rather than root them out. Repeatedly, too, he has criticized the state senate's fact-finding subcommittee for pointing to the rise of radicalism at Berkeley. Brown's refusal to do anything significant to cool the radicalism on the campuses may catch up with him in November.

The Mississippi March

Civil rights militants are reported to be disappointed about the turn of events in Mississippi. Hoping to exploit the James Meredith ambush for the purpose of jamming new legislation through Congress, the militants have seen much of the steam taken out of their cause by two champions of civil rights: Meredith himself, and Charles Evers, Mississippi field director for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Meredith, still recovering from shotgun wounds in New York, has criticized the march for not stressing "peaceful and constructive achievement" and said it should not be "a testing ground for the various organizations to test the popularity and strength of their leaders."

Evers has hurled even sharper barbs at many of the march leaders. He says he doesn't want the militants to "exploit the state for money and publicity."

Evers said he doesn't see "how walking up and down a hot highway helps. I'm for walking house to house and fence to fence to get Negroes registered. . . ." He added that Mississippi has been exploited enough by Negroes and whites who want "to raise money and get publicity."

In what some interpreted as a direct slap at Martin Luther King, Evers remarked: "I don't want this to turn into another Selma where everyone goes home with cameramen and leaves us holding the bag."

Equally significant, as far as demands for new civil rights legislation are concerned, is that Evers charged that someone had signed his name to a march "manifesto" without his permission after he had declined to sign the document. The manifesto demanded that President Johnson send federal voting registrars to 600 Southern counties, spend billions in federal aid for indigent Negroes and make broad amendments in his pending civil rights bill.

With many lawmakers now taking their cue from Meredith and Evers, any civil rights package emerging from Congress may be less explosive than some originally believed would be the case. (See page 14 for LBJ's fair housing scheme.)

New Left Campaign Fund

A new national organization has been formed to begin fund-raising for pacifist-Socialist candidates. Known as the National Conference for New Politics, this new group is co-chaired by Julian Bond and Simon Casady.

Bond, a 26-year-old militant Negro, was barred from taking his seat in the Georgia legislature because of his virulently anti-American sentiments in opposing the war in Viet Nam. Casady, 56, is a former president of the radical California Democratic Council, and was forced out of his position because of his tirades against LBJ. (The new CDC head, Gerald Hill, is, however, equally as radical. Hill is helping to organize a July 8-10 nationwide conference of "peace forces" in the Democratic party.)

Among the sponsors of this new body: Paul Booth, national secretary of the leftist Students for a Democratic Society; Dr. Benjamin Spock, co-chairman of SANE; Stokely Carmichael, new head of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

Arthur I. Waskow, a senior fellow of the Institute for Policy Studies, says that he has "a suspicion that Robert Kennedy would react favorably to the new group."

Gov't Unions Back Demos

Often in violation of the law, federal employes are getting more involved in partisan politics than at any time in history. So disclosed Joseph Young, Washington *Star* expert on the civil service. Young returned from a West Coast trip "frankly surprised at the amount of political activities engaged in by postal and federal workers and their unions."

In many cases, the Hatch Act (which prohibits politicking by government employes) is being ignored or merely paid lip service, Young reported. Ninety per cent of the candidates backed by the postal

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and federal unions are Democrats, according to the veteran newsman, who added:

> **"The union locals are buying more tickets to political fund-raising dinners for candidates of their choice, furnishing publicity to candidates in their union and employe publications which stress the candidates' accomplishments on behalf of government employes, as well as exhortations at union meetings to federal and postal workers to be sure to vote for the selected candidates on election day."**

The federal workers were active in the recent primaries, going all-out for candidates who promised to vote for new pay hikes. The activities will be stepped up in the upcoming campaign. "The policy seems to be," observed Young, "to help government employe friends in Congress and defeat their enemies."

Civil Service Commissioner John Macy is not likely to insist that federal employes observe the Hatch Act. The supposedly non-partisan Macy recently shattered precedent when he addressed a fund-raising dinner for Rep. Clarence Long (D.-Md.). It was the first time in memory that a Civil Service commissioner had taken a partisan stand.

Ghana Shoots Down 'Soapy'

G. Mennen ("Soapy") Williams, now seeking a U.S. Senate seat from the state he bankrupted as governor, likes to suggest to Michigan voters that no Communist regime existed in Africa while he was assistant secretary of state for African Affairs. "Soapy," who was also soft on Ghana's deposed chieftain, Kwame Nkrumah, is only repeating a

Ghana's ex-President Kwame Nkrumah (right) with Guinea's Sekou Toure at recent African summit conference.

theme of a speech he made at the University of Delaware over a year ago. He told an audience then: "The fact remains that the Communists have no satellite on the whole vast continent."

> **The post-Nkrumah regime in Ghana, however, has just made confetti of William's boast. It has uncovered a wealth of material revealing that Nkrumah had transformed his country into a Red base of subversion at the very time Williams was pooh-poohing any Communist intrigue in Africa.**

Top officers of the Criminal Investigation Division in Ghana are still evaluating more than 30,000 documents recovered since the coup. Here are just a few of the details of Communist activity in Ghana disclosed by Nkrumah's successors:

• East Germans from the Ministry of State Security in East Berlin established, with Soviet approval, a spy school for Ghanaians in Accra, the nation's capital. During the Accra conference of the Organization of African Unity last November, Nkrumah's agents infiltrated the secretariat, posing as stenographers, clerks and mimeograph operators. These agents, using Soviet and East German equipment and technical advice, also installed listening devices in the hotel rooms of every delegate, including foreign ministers.

• Juergen Kruger, a 33-year-old major in the East German intelligence service, and Capt. Rolf Stollmayer, also an East German intelligence officer, ran the school for spies. These Red agents drilled students in such subjects as how to assassinate a chief of state, how to recruit agents through bribery and blackmail, how to shoot microfilm and use cameras concealed behind belt buckles and shirt buttons.

• Agents were assigned to the Bureau of African Affairs, which supposedly directed Ghana's aboveboard diplomatic activity but was actually a cover for espionage.

• Nkrumah sought to undermine "unsympathetic" African regimes by training guerrilla warfare experts at a Chinese Communist-staffed camp at Obinimasi, north of Accra. More than half the trainees were left-wing exiles and terrorists, many booted out of their own country.

• Papers reveal that Tanzania's President Julius K. Nyerre was one of Nkrumah's special targets as well as the leaders in Zambia. Nkrumah's agents laid plans to infiltrate the government of Nigeria, whose prime minister, Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, was killed in January of this year. Nkrumah's agents were linked with the coup.

• Moscow is reported to have sent Nkrumah's private armies tons of modern weapons, ranging from pistols to 76-mm ZIS howitzers. Many of these arms, in turn, are believed to have been dispatched to revolutionaries throughout the African continent.

The new Ghana regime, however, has broken the back of this Communist apparatus by tossing out Nkrumah and expelling carloads of Red agents.

Yet while Nkrumah was playing the Red stooge for Moscow, "Soapy" managed to tell the American people that no Communist satellites existed in Africa. It might be interesting for Michigan voters now to ask "Soapy" what he thinks of Ghana's neighbor, Guinea. Guinea permits the self-exiled Nkrumah to use, almost nightly, Conakry radio as a propaganda forum in Nkrumah's Communist-supported campaign to retake power in Ghana.

LBJ Clubs Gov't Jobholders

Here's one reason why LBJ's popularity has fallen off sharply, at least among federal employes. Government jobnolders report they've been intimidated by their superiors who, in turn, are under pressure from the White House, to participate in the government's 1966 savings bond drive.

LBJ, in attempting to raise money cheaply for federal boondoggles, has made it a matter of personal prestige that the government's savings bond drive this year be a huge success. Postmaster General Lawrence O'Brien, chairman of the President's savings campaign, put the heat on government workers with a crass letter:

"The President personally is following the progress of this campaign and he will accept *nothing less* than the minimum goal of 75 per cent. . . .

> **"[LBJ] will consider adequate** nothing less **than realization of our long-range goal of 90 per cent, and will be satisfied with** nothing less **than achievement of the 100 per cent record established by the White House."**

Employes say they are being threatened with denials of promotions or even loss of jobs if they don't sign up to buy bonds.

At the National Institute of Health, 40 guards complained that one of their superiors promised to "make life miserable" for them if they didn't come through.

One memo from the Office of Economic Opportunity questioned the "loyalty" of those who refuse to buy bonds. Secretary of Commerce John Connor embittered employes by saying there would be a "personal canvass" of them to see why they are not supporting "this important program."

The normally sedate Washington *Evening Star* editorialized that the government was hitting its employes with "Big Brother's Blackjack."

"Why should federal workers," asked the *Star*, "be blackjacked into buying federal bonds if they can't afford it or don't want to buy them? Especially since they know that the dollars they get back when the bonds mature are likely to be worth less than their original investment.

"It seems to us that Big Brother has more important things to do. Chief among these is to put the government's fiscal house in order and thereby stop the steady erosion of the dollar's purchasing power. If this were done it might be possible to sell the bonds without twisting arms and knocking heads together."

The Red China Lobby

Furiously pushing their drive to promote an "appease Red China" policy in the United States, prominent American liberals have formed the National Committee on United States-China Relations. The committee's stated purpose: to sponsor public debate about United States policy toward Communist China. Its real aim: to pump up public pressures for relaxing American restrictions against Mao Tse-tung's mainland nation.

To spread its "soft" line, the committee proposes to spend at least $250,000 in the first year sponsoring conferences, seminars and special studies. Information it gathers will be disseminated to all parts of the country. Regional conferences will be held, with particular concentration on the South and the Midwest, where reception of a "soft on Red China" policy has not been favorable.

Among the more than 60 organizers of this new piece of liberal propaganda machinery: Prof. John K. Fairbank, director of the East Asian Research center at Harvard University; A. Doak Barnett, an Asian authority, whose brother has an influential job in the State Department's Far East section; Roger Hilsman, former assistant secretary of state for Far Eastern Affairs; Clark Kerr, president of the University of California; Prof. Oliver Edmund Clubb, East Asian Institute, Columbia University; Anna Lord Strauss, former president of the League of Women Voters; and Bayard Rustin, a prominent civil rights leader.

> **The acting chairman of the organization is Prof. Robert A. Scalapino, a leading spear-carrier for the soft-on-Red China crowd in the United States. Dr. Scalapino recently wrote a glowing foreword to Formosa Betrayed, a book harshly condemning the United States for aiding the Nationalist Chinese regime on Formosa.**

As principal author of the Northeast Asia Section of the 1959 Conlon Report (sponsored by Sen. Fulbright's Foreign Relations Committee), Dr. Scalapino counseled withdrawal of the Chinese Nationalists from the islands of Quemoy and Matsu, an act which would have meant their capture by the Communists. In a 1961 pamphlet, "New Perspectives on Northeast Asia," Prof. Scalapino advanced the notion that Communist China should replace Nationalist China in the United Nations and suggested that Formosa might be "neutralized" and placed under a U.N. trusteeship.

Other leaders in the organization have equally radical views. David Hunter, deputy general secretary of the National Council of Churches, has proposed the committee consider such subjects as travel by Americans to mainland China, the sale of food and non-military items to Red China, and cultural and student exchanges.

The campaign to appease Red China, as *Human Events* has noted, has already infected United States foreign policy and spread alarm among our anti-Communist Asian allies. With the Administration consistently bending toward liberal pressures, this committee takes on added significance.

Demo Front Group

When LBJ promised the National Council of Senior Citizens an across-the-board Social Security hike at the White House recently, and the Council's members enthusiastically approved, few folks across the land realized the President was addressing a group that is little more than a front for the Democratic party itself.

> **Claiming to be an independent outfit with two million members, the Council not only endorsed additional Social Security benefits at its Washington convention, but enthusiastically embraced such LBJ measures as "truth-in-packaging," a guaranteed annual income, an extension of the present anti-poverty legislation and the expansion of low-cost public housing—programs which have little to do with solving problems of the elderly.**

Set up in 1961 by New Frontiersmen and former Democratic congressman Aime J. Forand, the committee drummed up publicity for the purpose of pile-driving the Administration's pet Medicare legislation through Congress. During 1964, the Council's monthly house organ, the *Senior Citizens News* blatantly plumped for nearly all of LBJ's domestic programs, even to the extent of parroting the President's initial campaign slogan—"The Better Deal." Records with the Clerk of the House reveal, moreover, that the Democratic National Committee has kicked in more than $65,000 to keep the committee functioning.

The Council, in short, is not a non-partisan senior citizens' organization, but the paid creature of the Democratic party.

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Leftists to Provide Leadership

Massive Organizing Drive Set To Bankrupt Welfare Agencies

By MARTIN ARUNDEL

Two Columbia University professors are spearheading a program to persuade millions of Americans to get on the relief rolls—to bankrupt the welfare agencies.

The purpose is to provoke a financial crisis that would force Congress to enact a guaranteed annual income for all Americans.

The plan is now being circulated widely among civil rights organizations and militant anti-poverty groups.

The two authors of the "crisis strategy" are Richard A. Cloward and Frances Fox Piven, both professors of social work.

In an interview, Dr. Cloward said the plan "is aimed at abolishing the present pernicious public welfare system by deliberately provoking a profound financial crisis that could be resolved only by a new federal program to distribute income."

Dr. Cloward explained that the crisis could be created by mounting a massive organizing drive in urban ghettos to recruit all the eligible poor onto the welfare rolls, acquaint them with all the benefits they are legally entitled to and press them to demand every one of them.

He estimated there are now eight million persons receiving public aid and that "for every person on the rolls, at least one more is probably eligible." He charged that "public welfare systems try to keep their budgets down and their rolls low by failing to inform people of the rights available to them; by intimidating and shaming them so much that they either don't apply or don't press their claims; and by arbitrarily denying benefits to those on the rolls."

Doubling the welfare rolls, plus granting all the benefits to everyone on them, would result in an unbearable strain on the financial resources of states and cities, which under the present system carry approximately 50 per cent of the costs of their relief programs (the federal government foots the other half) but lack the broad taxing powers to raise funds that the federal government enjoys, Dr. Cloward noted.

He assumes that such a situation would send governors and mayors scurrying to Washington to demand that Congress act without delay.

The 39-year-old sociologist was one of the founders of New York's Mobilization for Youth (MFY), an anti-delinquency project that aroused considerable controversy because of its radical approach to the problems of underprivileged youth and which is now part of the government's anti-poverty campaign. He pointed out that civil rights groups in the South also employed a "crisis strategy" to force the passage of civil rights legislation.

In addition to circulating the plan among civil rights and poverty groups, Dr. Cloward said "efforts are also being made to interest private foundations in contributing financially." He said he expected the plan would be opposed by the "welfare establishment," but that he is hopeful of arousing the interest of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D.-N.Y.) and other liberal office holders.

No national organization now exists to push the Cloward-Piven plan, but Dr. Cloward is certain that a "strong nucleus" is for it. He mentioned that "militant groups of welfare recipients" now are active in New York, Cleveland and Columbus, Chicago, Boston, several California cities, Detroit, Newark, Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo. "These could be easily welded into a strong national organization," he said, and a national meeting of these groups may be held soon, but no date for one has been scheduled yet.

He indicated that the leaders of what he tentatively calls "the guaranteed income movement" would have to be recruited largely from such organizations as the far-left Students for a Democratic Society, the pro-Communist DuBois Clubs, the Congress of Racial Equality, Dr. Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the churches and "militant low-income groups like the Industrial Area Foundation." The last organization was founded and is headed by Saul Alinsky, a Chicago sociologist whose militancy has made him *persona non grata* with federal, state and city anti-poverty warriors all over the country.

However, Dr. Cloward insisted that "though such a movement would have to be politicalized to succeed, it would not have to be dominated by a leftist ideology, though leftists provide its leadership and energy."

He feels that the leaders and organizations of such a movement would have to do much more than explain their rights to the people they are trying to recruit. "They'll have to argue before welfare agencies to get those rights and, if necessary, to go into court to get them."

He doesn't think there would be trouble getting lawyers to handle such court cases under "the banner of a movement to end poverty by asserting legal rights." He added: "The fact that the campaign is intended to inform people of their legal rights under a government program, that it is a civic education drive, will lend it legitimacy."

He thinks it "should be advertised just as the government advertised its Medicare and its anti-poverty programs."

Dr. Cloward advocates that "the educational program be supplemented by organized demonstrations to create a climate of militancy to overcome the reluctance of many potential recipients to be on welfare." He recalled that the left-wing Workers Alliance during the depression in the 1930s staged such demonstrations and forced the authorities to make concessions favorable to the unemployed.

He does not suggest that the Johnson Administration's anti-poverty projects be scrapped, Dr. Cloward says. He just thinks that there are too many of the country's estimated 35 million poor who are not benefitting from it and aren't likely to. He pointed out that there are at least five million aged who subsist on incomes far below the government-set $3,000 poverty level, and that there are upward of 12 million more in families headed by women who cannot be aided by job training or retraining to improve their incomes.

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Militant poverty warrior Saul Alinsky, a Chicago sociologist, founded the Industrial Area Foundation.

When the controversial Mobilization for Youth (MFY) project was started in New York City, Atty. Gen. Nicholas Katzenbach and Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz attended one of the first workshops.

Alive. . .And Kicking

From the Arizona *Republic*

While attention in the United States has been devoted primarily to Viet Nam, to the exclusion of Cuba, Castro's Communist prison continues to occupy the attention of smaller nations living in its shadow.

During a visit to the United Nations the other day, Nicaraguan President Rene Schick said that Castroites were busy throughout the hemisphere spreading subversion in the hopes of toppling established governments and installing Communist regimes.

So adamant was President Schick in his denunciation of the Castro regime that he said his country would lend its territory at any time as a starting point for an invasion of Cuba. His government believes that "diplomatic isolation"—especially when ignored by America's major allies—has not prevented Castro from attempting to export communism to other hemispheric countries.

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"NEW WAVE" OF LIBERALISM?—From the newsletter published by AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education (COPE): "The 1966 elections will determine deep into the future whether new liberal legislation will be enacted to meet the needs of the nation and its people. They will be the beginning of a new wave of liberal laws, or the end—for years to come—of the present one. . . . Unless total political effort is put forth this year, unless everything possible is done to re-elect liberal newcomers and other liberals, we can write off legislative progress for years to come. . . . The elections of 1966 are vastly more important than the individual liberals, or the collective group of liberals, involved in them. The potential penalty of defeat has never been more severe, nor longer-lasting."

□ □ □

ROMAN "GREAT SOCIETY"—"At the beginning of the principate a large share of the administration of Rome, and the provinces, together with legislative, elective and judicial power, rested with the magistrates, senate and assembly, which were carried over from the republic. Gradually, however, these functions were absorbed by the emperor and the officials whom he appointed. The assembly ceased to meet, the magistrates sank to the position of municipal officers of Rome, and the senate lost its administrative authority, and by the 3rd Century A.D., the emperor became the sole source of administrative, legislative, judicial and military power."—From *The Growth of European Civilization*, Boar, Hyma, Slosson.

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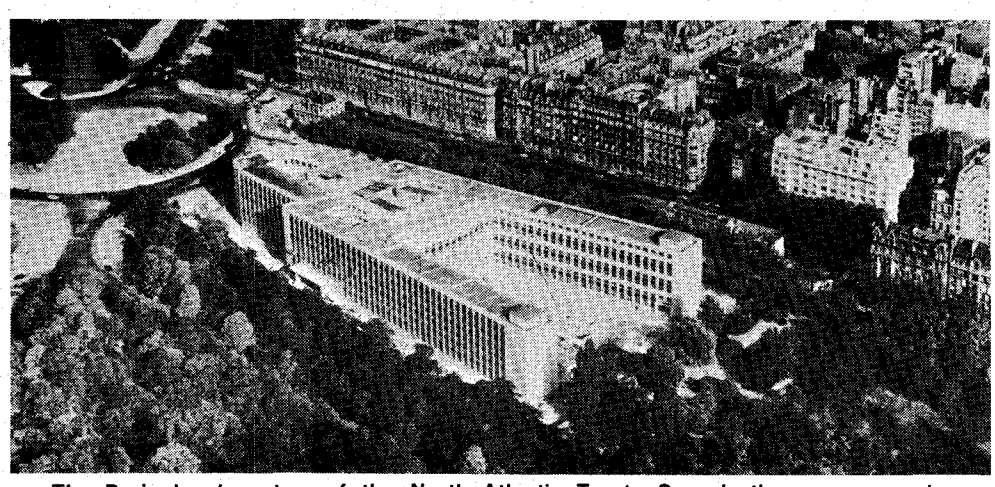

The Paris headquarters of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization may soon be vacated due to difficulties with the Atlantic alliance.

Liberals Would Weaken NATO

By RALPH DE TOLEDANO

A seven-page pamphlet, issued as a report by Chairman J. William Fulbright's Senate Foreign Relations Committee, arrived in the morning mail. It purports to give a picture of official European thinking on the United States and the Soviet Union. Its author is Sen. Frank Church, Idaho Democrat, one of Washington's more zealously liberal legislators.

Few people will ever see this committee print, but it promises trouble for those in and out of the Senate who pray that America will revert to the firmness (where Europe is concerned) which marked the more enlightened attitudes of bipartisan foreign policy of the late 1940s and early 1950s.

Sen. Church is a fairly accurate reporter, although there are indications that he heard what he wanted to hear. The trouble lies in his implicit and explicit recommendations. For these are in line with Sen. Fulbright's sometimes appalling demands for a shift in policy that would in effect surrender the world to a Communist leviathan.

"Western Europeans," says Mr. Church, "long for a thaw in the 'cold war.' They sense that the time may now be opportune for a gradual relaxation of tensions between the two halves of Europe, as a necessary precondition for an eventual settlement which could bring an end to the present unnatural partition of the continent. . . . Looking westward, many Europeans suspect that the United States is unattuned to the changing sentiment in Europe—that we are not moving with the times but remain wedded to concepts which reflect the old status quo."

The "concepts" which the Europeans presumably decry as outmoded—a view with which Mr. Church concurs—are those which deal with the aims and maneuvers of the Soviet bloc and of Communists generally. The first of the postulates on which the "old status quo" has been based is the documented conviction that the Kremlin means the free world no good.

"Peaceful coexistence" to the Communists has meant the establishment of missile bases in Cuba and the support of terror and rebellion in Aisa and Africa. The "relaxation of tensions" has meant the murder of Newcomb Mott on a lonely, Siberia-bound prison train—after being sentenced for the high crime of crossing the Soviet border at a point where it was open to Norwegians but not to Americans.

The Soviet Union and its sometimes competing neighbor, Red China, have not for a moment given up the dream of world conquest—by force or subversion. But both Sen. Church and the anonymous Europeans whose opinions he summarizes feel that the free world can do business with the Communists—if only it gives up its old-fashioned idea about what the totalitarian states of Eastern Europe and Asia are working toward. If the United States contributes towards "an improvement in the general climate of confidence," then the Communists will respond and change their revolutionary spots.

There is, moreover, a contradiction in Sen. Church's analysis of European thinking. He states first that they are "apprehensive about being smothered in our embrace," that they resent American "hegemony" over Europe, that they don't want us to run the show any more—as if we do now. But he also has them expressing a wish that their "cold war" problems be solved by "negotiations in which the United States and the Soviet Union will be the principal parties."

Mr. Church's recommendations are interesting, for they reflect the new isolationism in America, though in a milder form than it is usually expressed by Sen. Fulbright and others. He would like to see the command of NATO forces, of which the United States is the main contributor, given to a European general, and the NATO military command moved from the Pentagon to Europe.

At the same time, NATO—set up as a defensive shield against Soviet military aggression—should devote its efforts to flying the dove of peace over the Kremlin, taking from President de Gaulle of France the "initiative" he has shown in what can only be described as the sabotage of the free world's defenses.

In fact, Mr. Church recommends that if NATO has to be seriously weakened in order to strengthen the European Common Market, this is not a high price to pay. Curiously, his willingness to "compromise" the NATO military command is offered as a means to improve the Western alliance. This is odd reasoning, since NATO and the Western alliance are one. After all, NATO stands for "North Atlantic Treaty Organization."

Given the history of the test-ban treaty and the uses that the Soviets have made of a document which ties our hands but not those of the Communist world, Sen. Church astonishingly asks for more—for "enlargement of the present treaty."

It is all very bland, very "reasonable"—but I can hear a sardonic snicker from Lenin's tomb.

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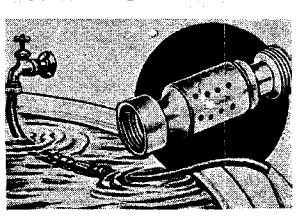

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Court Further Handcuffs Police in New Ruling

From the Chicago *Tribune*

A divided decision by the Supreme Court on June 13th makes it ever more difficult to hang a conviction on a criminal defendant. Taken in conjunction with a long series of previous holdings by the court, the decision throws up another roadblock in the path of the police and prosecutors.

The court embellished and extended its previously enunciated doctrine that a confession may not be introduced in court unless a man under arrest is given all the breaks. Police must warn a suspect from the outset that he may remain silent. He must be told that he is entitled to the presence of an attorney from the moment he is taken into custody, and even before that. He must be warned that anything he says may be used in evidence against him.

Only if the person under arrest waives these court-defined rights can the state or federal government take advantage of his admissions. But his decision to do so must be made "voluntarily, knowingly and intelligently," and at any stage in the proceedings he may break off and demand a lawyer.

It takes little imagination to see what a fruitful field these conditions open on appeal. By asking for a lawyer anywhere along the line, a defendant stands a good chance of invalidating the whole of a confession. And, if he does not exercise his protective options, it can always be contended that he was not acting "intelligently."

Chief Justice Warren, speaking for the majority, remarked that the court had arrived at its decision after reviewing its 1964 decision reversing the conviction of an Illinois defendant, Danny Escobedo, accused of murder. The court on that occasion held that any incriminating statement made after refusal of a request to see a lawyer cannot be introduced into evidence, thereby overruling a case decided only six years before.

In its decision, governing four criminal cases, the court expanded the Escobedo doctrine, which extended the right to counsel to a suspect in a police station. Now the right to counsel operates from the moment a suspect is taken into custody or "otherwise deprived of his freedom of action in any significant way."

Three of four cases before the court were decided on a 5-to-4 vote, and the other by 6 to 3. Convictions invalidated involved charges in one case of the murder of a woman and the robbery of four others; of robbing two federally insured lending institutions; of the kidnap-rape of an 18-year-old girl; and of the robbery of a dress shop. The court professed itself anxious "to secure the privileges against self-incrimination."

The court began to express its aversion to confessions of any nature as far back as 1957, when it forbade federal (but not state) police to use statements produced during pre-commitment interrogation. That ruling saved Andrew Mallory from a death sentence for rape in Washington, D.C. Three years later he was convicted of the same offense in Philadelphia and is now serving a state sentence of 11½ to 23 years.

In his dissent from the Escobedo decision two years ago, Justice White objected: "Until now there simply has been no right guaranteed by the federal Constitution to be free from the use at trial of a voluntary admission made prior to indictment. . . . Today's decision cannot be squared with other provisions of the Constitution which, in my view, define the system of criminal justice this court is empowered to administer."

Justice White and his dissenting colleagues found themselves hollering down the old Warren rain barrel, while the majority, in Justice Black's characterization of a year ago, continued blithely to sit as "a day-to-day constitutional convention."

"Put the Napalm On Us"

From the Omaha *Evening World-Herald*

Back in 1959 Bill Carpenter became famous as the "lonesome end" of the Army football team.

This week he came back into the news, again playing his legendary position—but this time as a lonesome end on the far-flung scrimmage line in Viet Nam. Now a captain in the 101st Airborne Division, he led his men in a jungle fight against overwhelming numbers of North Vietnamese.

When his cause seemed almost hopeless, and with no help in sight, he radioed to an air control pilot overhead: "Put the napalm right on us. They are overrunning us. At least we will get some of them, too."

Somehow, Capt. Carpenter and a few of his men survived. By the time these lines are printed the quarterback may have called another play and—who knows?

But whatever may happen before the final whistle blows, we rather surmise that Lonesome End Carpenter already has made the all-time All-America team.

His starkly eloquent "Put the napalm right on us" will be remembered, we believe, long after the whole kaboodle of bewhiskered, sign-carrying, filth-shouting critics of the Viet Nam war has been forgotten.

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THE TRAGEDY OF WATTS—In a recent issue of *Look* magazine, Jack Shepherd reported some of the effects of last year's riots: "Only one store of the 232 destroyed last August is rebuilding. Not a single store chain that was burned out has come back. Only about 60 of the 632 buildings damaged are being repaired. Concrete floors, littered with glass and beer cans, mark the graves of Watts stores. Riot losses drove five insurance companies from the state; others have tried to pool coverage. When rates jumped up to six times last year's premiums, some merchants quit. Western Auto Supply, 1448 East Florence, pays $1,100 now for a policy that cost $200 last year. Even Lloyd's of London wouldn't insure Samuel Rittenberg's liquor and general store at 1717 East 103rd. Seymour Black's burglary insurance got canceled, so he backed a truck to his upholstery and fabric shop at 1709 East 103rd, packed up and left. County Supervisor Kenneth Hahn says, 'With these high rates, a man who sells national products can't compete with downtown stores. Unless private enterprise can grow in Watts, all the handouts in the world won't help.' "

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Callaway Typifies New GOP in South

By JAMES JACKSON KILPATRICK

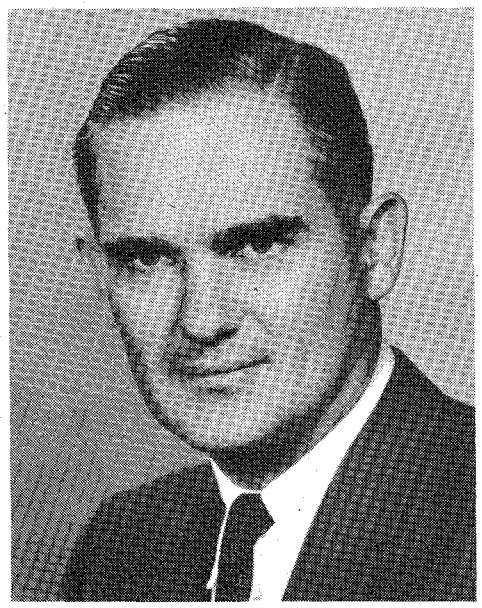
Within the next two or three weeks, Georgia's energetic young congressman, Howard H. "Bo" Callaway, will invite the press to assist him in one of the hoary rites of American politics. He will ask them to let the people know what the people have known for months; Mr. Callaway will make formal announcement of his candidacy, as a Republican, for governor of Georgia.

It takes nothing away from the astonishing victory of Ronald Reagan in California's gubernatorial primary to say that Callaway's prospective candidacy in Georgia has even larger meaning for the GOP. Republicanism has a long and respectable history in the Golden State; but Republicanism of any kind—and especially respectable Republicanism—is a brand-new phenomenon in Dixie.

The amazing thing is that Callaway expects to win. He expects to win in November as confidently as he expects the sun to rise in the morning. With any kind of luck, he expects to see Georgia vote at least four Republican congressmen into office at the same time. He looks elsewhere around the South—at Florida, South Carolina, Alabama—and he feels the warm assurance of a man who is no longer alone.

For a respectable Republican—and Callaway's credentials are impeccable—this is a strange sensation in Dixie. Until a few years ago, the only confessed Republicans were post-office Republicans, party hacks and hangers-on, wheezing old men and plainfaced women. There were exceptions, of course, but until Mr. Eisenhower came along—and for some years thereafter—you couldn't round up enough full-time respectable Republicans to get up a good poker game, let alone an impressive state convention. In the one-party South, Republicans provided only token opposition, and they seldom provided even that.

Callaway is convinced that day has ended. He perceives for his party over the next generation a dominant role as



Rep. Howard "Bo" Callaway (R.-Ga.) is seen as the next governor of the Peach State.

a vehicle for creative conservatism. He does not mean to be "anti-Negro." He surely does not mean to be "pro-Klan." He does expect to see the GOP in the South espouse those causes that once were identified with Southern Democrats; limited government, states' rights, the sanctity of property, the freedom of the individual.

Nationally, as he sees it, the Democratic party has embarked irrevocably on the road to a welfare state; there can be no turning back. And as federal power and influence grow, state Democratic parties in the South will have to tag along willy-nilly.

If Southern voters are given a respectable alternative at the polls, Callaway believes they will abandon the house of their one-party fathers and take up lodging with the GOP. Not the old and life-long Democrats, perhaps. He's counting largely on conservatives under 45. This is Bo Callaway's own generation (he is 39), plus the generation coming along behind. In Georgia, where they vote at age 18, Callaway's appeal is gung-ho and gee whiz. A six-letter man at West Point, an infantry officer in Korea, he ranges around his office like a third baseman coming in on a bunt. His slogan will be "Go Bo." He thinks Georgia is ready to go.

In his bid for the Georgia governorship, Callaway will benefit from sore dissension in Democratic ranks. The two leading contenders in the September primary are the liberal Ellis Arnall and the conservative James Gray. They are as far apart politically as the hills of Chickamauga and the swamps of the Okefinokee. Four other candidates, among them segregationist Lester Maddox and Negro State Sen. Leroy Johnson, are expected to chew into each other's flanks. It would be a formidable task for either Arnall or Gray to marshal a united party against Callaway in November.

To a degree, these same conditions obtain in congressional races. By posting attractive candidates and capitalizing upon the Democrats' dissatisfactions, Georgia's Republicans have high hopes of retaining Callaway's 3rd District and pulling upsets in the 1st (Savannah), 5th (Atlanta), and 6th (Macon). They don't propose to be token push-overs in the 8th (southeast Georgia) or the 10th (Augusta-Athens).

Is all this a pipe dream? Callaway insists it is not. In his headier moments, he even anticipates that the GOP will win a substantial Negro vote. Not all Georgia Negroes necessarily regard Martin Luther King as the savior of their race; some of them, he figures, can be won with straight talk and fair play.

Two years ago, Callaway lost one colored precinct 896-6. If his opponent in November is Ellis Arnall, Callaway doubtless would lose it again; but if his opponent is Jimmy Gray, he thinks he could win it.

If Callaway makes it in November, he will be the first Republican to win a Southern governorship in this century. He would have to deal with an overwhelmingly Democratic legislature, but the prospect does not dismay him unduly. If they can only find the right candidates, the South's resurgent Republicans won't be overwhelmed forever.

(Copyright 1966, Washington *Star* Syndicate)

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SWEATING TAXPAYERS—No congressional committee thus far has come up with any sort of total of United States tax money squandered on alleged "research." It runs into several hundred million dollars a year. A House subcommittee recently ran across a grant of $40,000 for some Australian scientists to discover why Australian bushmen sweat the way they do. How about a grant to discover just how much American taxpayers sweat every year meeting their taxes for this sort of nonsense?—From Duluth *Publicity*

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ADA's Hatchet Man:

Rauh Slings Mud at the FBI

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

The ultra-liberal Americans for Democratic Action have resumed their guerrilla campaign against FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

An ADA wheelhorse, Joseph L. Rauh Jr., last week charged that the responsibility for the sniper attack on James Meredith lay not with a demented racist but with the FBI. He called for a congressional investigation of Hoover and the bureau he has served for more than four decades.

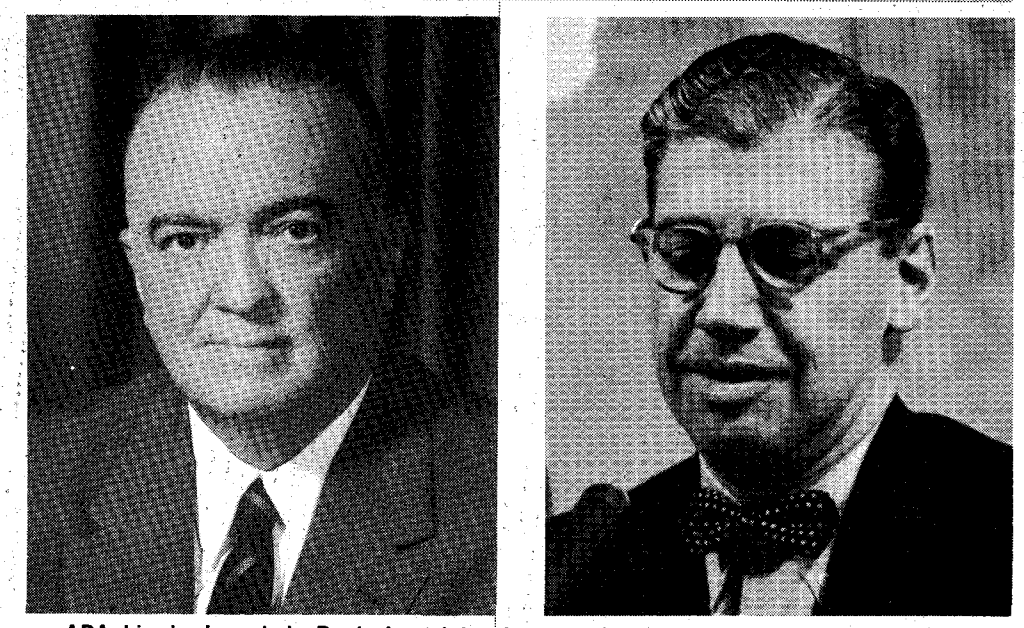
Chairman Emanuel Celler (D.-N.Y.) of the House Judiciary Committee, filed Rauh's demand in the wastebasket. For Celler knows full well that the FBI has established an outstanding record in fighting the Ku Klux Klan and other forces of racial violence.

FBI agents have been spat upon, threatened, cursed and beaten throughout Dixie. Undercover operatives have literally risked their lives infiltrating the Klan and assorted hate groups.

Rauh and other ADA leaders have been sniping at Hoover for more than a decade. In 1950, Rauh acted as an ADA spokesman to assail FBI efforts at ousting security risks from government.

On two occasions in 1963, ADA leaders loudly suggested that President Kennedy order Hoover to send undercover agents into the Klan. The ADA request was both arrogant and ridiculous—and the President knew it. Investigation by the FBI had led to the attorney general's designation of the KKK as a subversive organization almost two decades earlier; by 1963 Hoover had hundreds of undercover agents inside the hooded society.

In January 1965, the ADA again denounced the FBI, accusing Hoover of hostility to the civil rights cause. In a Washington press conference, the chairman of ADA's executive committee, Edward Hollander, said FBI agents lacked a "wholehearted" determination to enforce civil rights statutes.



ADA bigwig Joseph L. Rauh Jr. (right) has attacked FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover for failing to provide enough protection for James Meredith, who was ambushed and wounded in Mississippi recently. Rauh is calling for a congressional investigation of the FBI.

Hoover replied in a lengthy letter in which he defended the "proud record" of his agents and spelled out the FBI's jurisdiction, as set by Congress. Excerpts from his letter to Hollander:

"The FBI is a fact-gathering and fact-reporting agency. Our role is strictly that of an investigator—not an accuser, prosecutor, jury or judge. Nor are we empowered to furnish personal protection for civil rights workers or any other individuals. Within this framework, there is abundant evidence of our determination to meet every assigned duty with the thoroughness, promptness and impartiality that have become a trademark of the service."

Hoover cited specific accomplishments of the FBI in the civil rights field. He disclosed that bureau agents had conducted investigations of voting procedures in six Southern states. These probes led to 67 suits filed by the attorney general to end racial discrimination and intimidation in the electoral process.

In his letter to Hollander, Hoover rattled off a few of the cases broken by the FBI—the Lemuel Penn and Medgar Evers murders, the McComb, Miss., church bombings, the brutal slayings at Philadelphia, Miss. Hoover noted Hollander's assertion that "the FBI does not seem able to do the job," then said:

"If you have specific facts which indicate that we have failed to fulfill any assigned duty, I will appreciate your bringing them to my attention immediately."

Not for five weeks did Hollander reply to Hoover's letter. And when he did, he was unable to come up with a single case in which the FBI had been derelict in its duty.

Three months later, a Detroit housewife, Mrs. Viola Liuzzo, was shot and killed while participating in the Selma demonstrations. Within hours the FBI had arrested three men. On December 3, an all-white jury in Montgomery convicted the three, all Klansmen, on charges filed under an 1870 law outlawing conspiracy to deprive citizens of their civil rights. They were convicted on the testimony of an FBI informant, Gary Thomas Rowe Jr., and evidence assembled by literally hundreds of FBI agents assigned to the case.

Note: ADA leaders have charged that Hoover is unconcerned with the problems of civil liberties. As a matter of fact, Hoover has dispatched FBI agents throughout the nation to lecture on civil rights at police training schools. The FBI itself has conducted more than 500 special schools dealing with civil rights for local police officials.

And Hoover has been outspoken:

"We must be ever alert to the activities of the Ku Klux Klan and other racist groups that would trample upon the rights of their fellow men. These cowardly jackals, who attack only the weak and the outnumbered, have earned the contempt of every genuine American. . . . We cannot have full citizenship for some and part citizenship for others. Nor can we apply different standards of justice to our people according to the color of their skin."

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ENOUGH ROPE—In a recent newsletter to his constituents at home, Sen. William Proxmire (D.-Wis.) posed the question, "What do you think is the most urgently needed law?" Among the answers he received, which varied from serious to nonsensical to satirical, was this one. It had been clipped from a letter to the editor column of the sender's local paper and sent without comment: "The ancient Greeks had the right idea in Locri. Any legislator who wished to propose a law had to appear in public with a hangman's noose around his neck. If his measure was vetoed he was strangled to death. No new laws were introduced there for 200 years. If present officials would like to revive this idea I will furnish the rope."

□ □ □

REMEMBER WHEN Moss Hart and George Kaufman wrote *You Can't Take It With You*? Thanks to the Johnson Administration you can't even keep it while you're here.

The Taxpayers and Bobby Kennedy

By HENRY J. TAYLOR

Typifying the political self-sacrifice in the "War on Poverty," New York City Welfare Commissioner Mitchell I. Ginsberg is in for a humane $7,500 salary raise that brings him to $32,500 a year.

He was descending rather grandly from his free limousine at the moment this succor was announced, in company with a Mrs. Winifred Lally, his assistant, simultaneously succored by a $2,250 boost to $17,000. Both are beholden to absentee Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, whose Puerto Rico-based wife, of course, still gets her $19,700 a year from our country's taxpaying peasants to keep the wolf from her $100,000 Caribbean hovel.

"Scaramouche" Powell, a Negro by profession and a demagogue by design, sits on $5.4 billion of the poverty war funds as chairman of the controlling House committee, in alliance with Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and with Kennedy brother-in-law Sargent Shriver as a stalking horse. They've really got this thing buttoned up.

Moreover, the benign alliance graces an additional $942 million of our money in overlapping "community action" programs, which embody every fine art of the twisted arm and the muzzle.

Who pays? You do.

The Powell-Kennedy-Shriver triumvirate meets any objections with an Olympian calm that matches their Junoesque foreheads. Let three brief quotations suffice:

"I have no complaints against Congressman Adam Clayton Powell," said Mr. Kennedy, the thundering proponent of "excellence" in government, in contriving his Senate seat.

"He's my man," boasts Mr. Powell. "Robert F. Kennedy would not be in the Senate if it weren't for me, and he knows it." Mr. Powell can be brutally frank.

Are taxpayers footing the bill for projects that help Sen. Robert Kennedy's political future?

"That's life," answered Mr. Shriver in his Brooks Brothers twang when the poverty program was charged with padded payrolls and outrageous graft in Boston, Chicago and New York.

The over-all result puts the Indian sign on the impoverished Democratic National Committee. The Democratic National Committee is a prime supplicant in the poverty war. It wallows and cringes under a $2-million debt today at the same untimely hour that the growing suburbs have somewhat eroded the party's indispensable big-city power.

It hasn't the money to clamp a collar back on this power without turning to the Powell-Kennedy-Shriver alliance. And although the record shows that Shriver throws a few plums to Johnson men on the way by, most of them growl that they're treated like a dog kicked from the step before it has even asked to come in. It's evident to many that the Powell-Kennedy-Shriver triumvirate is working every day and always for Bobby Kennedy's future plans, so complex and so cutthroat.

But what business of yours is this, peasants? Quiet, please. Just pay the taxes; just foot the bill.

How many jobs go to help the politicians rather than to help the poor? Shriver's Washington headquarters staff is about 30 times larger than the National Security Council. In Chicago 49 per cent of our anti-poverty money has been found to pay for salaries of people employed in the program. The whole thing is loaded with administrative titles and with the faces of in-and-out payrollers as hard to remember as the Punic wars. Moreover, the poverty law lets Shriver overrule any governor's veto about who is to get what, and why, in any state.

War or no war in Viet Nam, the political outpourings proceed. Nevertheless, insatiable partner Powell complained not long ago that the program "hasn't enough Negroes in high places," which is like complaining that Queen Elizabeth is not English or that ballplayers are not allowed in the Yankee Stadium.

Shriver's executive director, himself a Negro, replied in horror—for it does little good for Bobby Kennedy to fly all the way to South Africa on a self-serving junket to butter up the ethnic vote if any charge like this is noised about.

"Approximately 52 per cent of our staff being paid $14,000 a year or more are Negroes," Shriver's assistant announced.

But aren't appointees to the public payroll supposed to be chosen because they are qualified rather than because they are or are not Negroes?

Never mind, peasants. You just pay the taxes. You just foot the bill.

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'The Speech' Started It All

Some Reflections on the California Primary

By MORRIE RYSKIND

The recent California primary still holds the spotlight, and the pollsters are busy explaining why they underrated Ronald Reagan and overrated Pat Brown, who'll never look quite the same after the cauliflower ears he got from the jabs of Sam Yorty.

As usual, the boys defend the sanctity of their crystal balls and place the blame on the fence-sitters. These malicious mischief-makers, it seems, were apathetic on the previous Monday but became galvanized into action on Tuesday and turned out in record-breaking numbers to vote. This is par for the course: Delphic oracles, caught with their predictions down, used to offer similar alibis.

From my view in the caves, two things are clear: that there is still a potent conservative base in both parties here in California, and that we have in our midst a considerable number of Russia Firsters, no matter how liberals scoff at the notion. Dorothy Healey, undoubtedly our best-known Communist organizer, polled 86,149—count 'em, 86,-149—in a race confined to Los Angeles County alone. Not under the bed, but at the polls.

Reagan's came close to being a genuine draft, if ever there was one. I do not discount the work he did—when I saw him two weeks before the primary, he still had some 150 appearances to make—nor the money spent in his behalf. But work and money aren't enough unless the public wants you. Ask Nelson Rockefeller.

Or George Christopher. Campaigning vigorously in our southland, he went into a restaurant with his entourage, signed the check with a Diner's Card and left a generous tip. "Thank you, sir," said the waitress. "George Christopher! My, that's a nice name."

She obviously hadn't the faintest idea who he was and Christopher commented sadly, "And to think of the money I spent here on billboards and TV." Yet Ronnie never entered a restaurant in San Francisco, Christopher's stronghold, without immediately being surrounded by well-wishers.

What Reagan had going for him was the famous TV speech he had made for Goldwater in the 1964 campaign, easily the highlight of that contest. It came at a time when party conservatives were bitter over the defection of many whom they had supported in previous wars and angry at what they considered the unfair presentation of their views by the communications media.

And then came the Reagan speech, a dramatic and fighting exposition of the things they believed in. It burst on them much as Bryan's "Cross of Gold" speech must have fallen on the Democratic convention of 1896. Contributions and pledges of support came from all over the country, and the troops went forth to battle with renewed vigor.

The 27 million went down to defeat in the Johnson landslide, but their hearts still belonged to Barry and many Goldwater clubs kept their groups going. But, as Barry seemed to drop out of the picture, they gradually crawled into a shell.

Thus, when the local party organization began talk of gubernatorial candidates last January, it met apathy even when good GOP votegetters were mentioned: Goodwin Knight, ex-governor; Christopher, former mayor of San Francisco; and Joe Shell, a homegrown legislator of proven statewide appeal.

But someone said "Reagan" and apathy vanished. The memory of "The Speech" brought stars to their eyes. The result was that there were more volunteer Reagan organizations for the primary than all the rest of the candidates in both parties put together; and many were manned by veterans of 1964 who had vowed never to fight again, but were giving it the old college try once more.

Last week California's GOP gubernatorial nominee Ronald Reagan met with former President Eisenhower. In the center is Phil Battaglia, state chairman of the Reagan for Governor Committee.

The Reagan campaign was helped by his strict observance of the "11th Commandment"—never to attack Republican opponents. All Ronnie's ammuntion was reserved for the weaknesses of Pat Brown.

It has paid off handsomely. The day after the primary, the big guns of the Christopher campaign pledged working and financial support to Ronnie; and Joe Shell has promised to stump the state in his behalf. Thus, for the first time in many years, Brown faces a thoroughly united GOP and disillusionment in his own ranks. Even a 3-to-2 advantage in registration may not be enough to overcome that.

Still, he'll be fighting. During the primary, he called Yorty a paranoid, Christopher a crook and Reagan a dangerous ultra-conservative. In which Free Speech Movement he was gleefully joined by those 86,149 I've mentioned before. . . .

And that was only the primary. Looks like a long, hot summer.

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Fund for the Republic Pushes 'New Left'

By ALICE WIDENER

The American public should demand that Congress and the Internal Revenue Service immediately begin an investigation of the tax-exempt Fund for the Republic, Inc., to find out whether it is indulging in political activity under the guise of education, and whether it is seeking to overthrow the existing welfare capitalist American system.

Such an investigation of the Fund for the Republic—originally a $15-million creation of the Ford Foundation—has been long overdue. In fact, an inquiry should have been undertaken several years ago when the Ford Foundation publicly disassociated itself from its leftist offspring.

The Fund for the Republic claims that its sole activity now is maintenance of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions at Santa Barbara, Calif. The center claims to promote principles of individual liberty and states about the "occasional papers" published by the center that the authors "are responsible for their statements of fact and expressions of opinion" and the center is responsible "only for determining that the material should be presented to the public as a contribution to the discussion of a free society."

The June 1966 center occasional paper —deemed by the Fund for the Republic to be a "contribution" to our free society—is a Marxist call for its destruction entitled "Toward Community, A Criticism of Contemporary Capitalism." The author is Richard Lichtman, a member of the center staff since 1962. The center states he is now teaching at the University of California at Santa Barbara.

In a recital of his academic achievements, the center omits any reference to the fact published in the Communist *The Worker*, Sept. 14, 1965: "The New Left School of Los Angeles, 1853 S. Arlington Ave., is launching its first semester. . . . Sponsors of the school include Richard Lichtman, Harvey Wheeler and Irving Lauchs of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions." Among the sponsors and teachers of this radical Marxist school are Mrs. Dorothy Healey, southern California chairman of the Communist party, and John Haag, Los Angeles chairman of the subversive W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America.

Written in academic jargon and radical Aesopian language, Richard Lichtman's attack on our modern welfare capitalism is not easy to read, except for its sloganistic, slanderous diatribes against our major business enterprises. But anyone familiar with the doctrines of Marxism can easily recognize that Richard Lichtman's critique of modern welfare capitalism is standard Marxist criticism of all evolutionary socio-economic progress as mere reformism.

Mr. Lichtman declares, "The traditional Marxian critique of capitalism has taken on new vitality." It seems he uses the term "social control" as a kind of euphemism for "dictatorship of the proletariat." He says our contemporary "welfare liberalism" cannot produce "distributary justice" and calls for "political responsibility" to be exercised "over the economic fabric of society." Evidently substituting the term "service" for "use" as it appears in the Communist Manifesto slogan "production for use and not for profit," Richard Lichtman calls for a socio-political American government "for the service of the community rather than for profit."

Accordingly, he slanders all American business, cites Social Security and Medicare as examples of new capitalist evil, and, using the pharmaceutical drug industry as whipping boy, says its practices "defeat the needs of a human community" and its operations are conducted "in a manner destructive of the public good."

Mr. Lichtman also attacks as "absurd" any claim by the Ford Motor Co., General Electric, and the oil and steel industries that they are decently concerned with community responsibility, integrity and humane activities. His New Left diatribe of 1966 against the welfare capitalism of the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations resembles Communist William Z. Foster's attacks in the 1930s on the "new capitalism" of the Franklin Roosevelt Administration. In fact, it is fascinating to compare Lichtman's paper "Toward Community" with Foster's book, *Toward Soviet America*.

In California this year, two New Left staff members at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions are campaigning for political office—Harvey Wheeler and Stanley K. Sheinbaum. The center's three most recent occasional papers—"Civil Disobedience," "Mass Communications" and "Toward Community"—appear to be a set of New Left position papers for a strange sort of New Left platform for political candidates.

The ramifications of the Fund for the Republic extend across the nation into the U.S. Senate, Defense Department (civilian side) and Supreme Court. Justice William O. Douglas, in what seems to be most questionable judicial decorum, lends his name to fund-raising for the fund.

What really is going on among its staff members at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions? Now that an official member has come out into the open for a New Left America and destruction even of welfare capitalism, it would seem the public has a right to inquire whether the Fund for the Republic has a right to tax exemption. Ever since it launched its "educational" career in the 1950s with a Cyrus Eaton broadcast attack on J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI, many patriotic Americans have been asking, "Fund for what kind of Republic?"

Now it seems Funded author Richard Lichtman has furnished the answer in "Toward Community" by openly advocating the abolition of private property and production for profit in America. It would appear that at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions at Santa Barbara, the terms "free society" and "individual liberty" and "democratic institutions" are often interpreted in much the same way as in Moscow and Peking.

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America's History Needs Balance

An American nation steeped in cynicism about its authentic heroes will ultimately lose its greatness

By JENKIN LLOYD JONES

(Following are excerpts from a speech made by Jenkin Lloyd Jones, editor and publisher of the Tulsa (Okla.) Tribune, *to a combined meeting of the Oklahoma City Rotary and Downtown Kiwanis Club.)*

Yesterday was Memorial Day. . . .

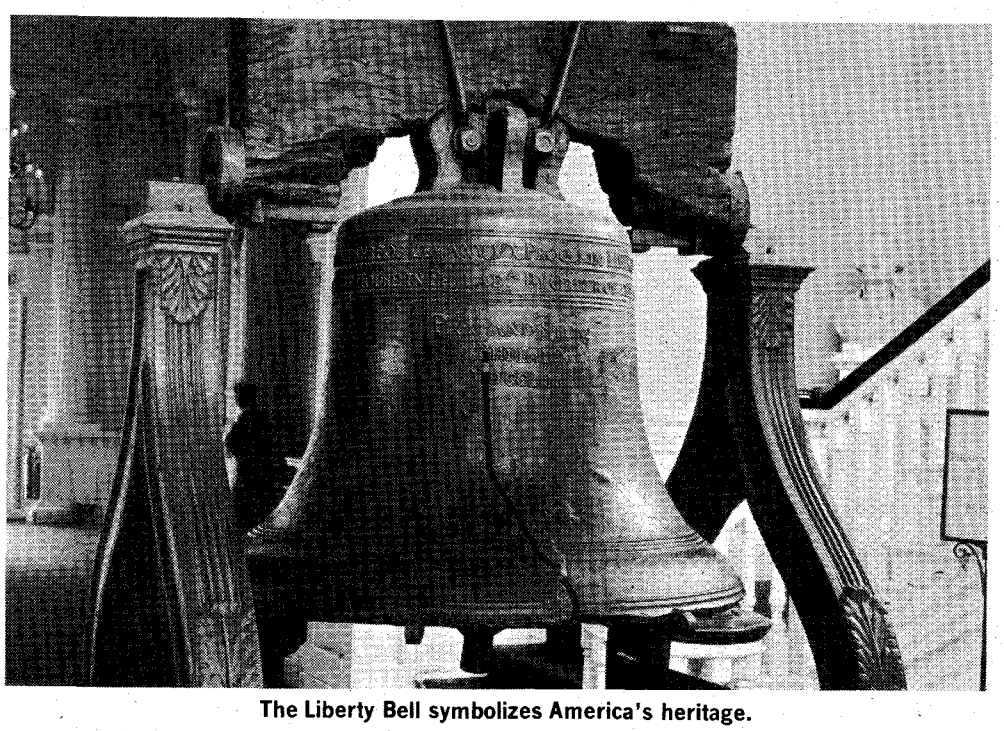
The reason for Memorial Day has been pretty much lost. It is not that we are callous so much as confused. The once-so-simple causes for which Americans died are not so simple now. The hated British of 1776 and 1812 have been our friends now for 150 years. The French, who were our oldest friends, are now a cross we bear. The Germans, whom we twice defeated, are now our chief bastion in Europe. Only 21 years ago we cursed the Japs and the Italians and loved the Chinese and the Russians. Now we do it the other way around. . . .

Well, we're smarter now. We have discovered that there is a difference between temporary allies and permanent friends. We have learned that human tyranny isn't killed with a bayonet thrust. We have found that causes which seem so sharp and clear on the battlefield grow fuzzy and badly focused under the historian's microscope.

But we have paid a higher-than-necessary price for this wisdom. For somewhere in the process we have lost a lot of our heroes.

I don't mean that we have forgotten our giants—the great neon-lighted champions like Washington, Andy Jackson or Abe Lincoln or Robert E. Lee. We even remember some of our brighter stars of the second or third magnitude, like Nathan Hale and John Paul Jones and Kit Carson and Douglas MacArthur.

But as our historians have struggled, most of them honestly and with good intentions, to separate fact from fable, there has arisen in our country a cynicism about greatness, a preoccupation with



The Liberty Bell symbolizes America's heritage.

human weakness that has made us reluctant to turn the pages of our story and say, "Here was, indeed, a man above men. . . ."

Muckraking Historians

It is good history to discuss the confusion and the cowardice of Bladensburg, to point out that behind the Union lines at Gettysburg there were piles of empty Hostetter's Bitters bottles, the contents of which may have bolstered courage but hadn't improved marksmanship.

It is accurate to report that in a sad speech in Milledgeville during the fall of 1864 Jefferson Davis admitted that a third of the Confederate soldiers had already gone over the hill. George Custer was indeed a dashing fool. The men who laced America together with railroads were too often speculators and manipulators who bought the legislators and looted the widows and orphans.

There was a lot of seaminess in the story of America, and muck-raking and debunking historians have slavered over the gory details. I sometimes think that nothing makes a professor of history so happy as the discovery that the man for whom the statue in the park was carved once leaped out the bedroom window, a jump ahead of an irate husband.

But while the balance is important in the understanding of American history, overbalance is a little stupid.

It is true that during the winter of the hungry moon, Valley Forge was all but deserted by the discouraged Continentals. But we forget the glorious stickers. We forget the Marblehead boatmen who ferried Washington's army across the Delaware and three years later were ferrying the retreating forces of Nathanael Greene across the Santee and the Dan. We forget Smallwood's Marylanders and the gay young hunters who galloped behind Light Horse Harry Lee. . . .

But—and this is the great point—enough of these grumbling, confused sad sacks in their ragged pants and dirty cocked hats stuck. They stuck after the pay quit and the meat stank and the biscuits crawled with vermin.

And what started out as a squabble over government and taxation by remote control gradually deepened into a whole new philosophy governing man and his relations to his rulers.

Between the writing of the Declaration of Independence and the creation of the Constitution a radical new theory of the rights of man evolved. . . .

Laissez-faire Era

In the 191 years since the honest brawl that Sam Adams and Paul Revere misnamed the Boston Massacre our country has produced a dazzling parade of great personalities. Our climate was good for personalities. Our social classes were fluid. Very few gentlemen's gentlemen wanted their sons to be gentlemen's gentlemen. Dance hall girls grew up to be the wives of mining tycoons and died puritanical dowagers. With the yeast of freedom the dough bubbled and rose. . . .

In the era of laissez-faire, when a man was allowed to use with little restraint all the power he could seize, we saw much corruption and cruelty. Panics played leapfrog with booms. But bound together by ribbons of steel, the longhorns overwhelmed the buffalo, and the prairie grass turned into a sea of wheat.

No people in such a short space of time nad ever so transformed a wilderness. At the beginning of the 19th Century the great powers of Europe were impressing our sailors. At the end of the 19th Century we were so full of zing and vigor that we went to war with Spain out of sheer exuberance.

Yet, oddly, along with our cockiness there ran a counter-strain of self-deprecation and self-abasement. Some of this was good. The *Uber Alles* complex is not healthy. But in our case we sometimes overdid it.

We have listened with respect to Hindus chiding us for our bigotry while India has rocked with religious and language riots. We have heard nations which have an unblemished record of never having given anything to anyone criticize us because our foreign aid has only amounted to about $200 billion.

The United States government is currently paying conscience money to a number of Indian tribes, much to the satisfaction of many very paleface Oklahoma lawyers, because we fear that we did, indeed, buy the Indian lands too cheaply many years ago.

We seem to have forgotten that when we arrived on the scene the Algonquins had just about completed the extermination of the Mohicans, the Iroquois were busy trying to kill off the Algonquins, the rampaging Pawnees were seizing the ancient hunting grounds of the Sioux, and the Comanches were burying their tomahawks in the skulls of the Arapaho.

The white man was the only American who made any pretense of buying land that he could seize. So let's not cover ourselves completely with sackcloth and ashes.

When you work too zealously to undistort history you can produce new distortions. Too many of our historians, in their zeal to dig up genuine dirt on the American past, have overlooked or passed over lightly those splendid ingredients in the American spirit that, after all, did make us a great nation.

Climate of Freedom

For it is a terrible mistake to assume that America is merely the product of a fortunate juxtaposition of natural resources with an advanced technology. It is that, of course. But the exploitation and development of those resources required courage and vision and risk. It required a climate of freedom under which each man was encouraged to make the most of the opportunities at hand. . . .

People make a difference in nations, and traditions make a difference in people. If raw resources are all that are necessary to make a nation great, it might be rude, but pertinent, to ask how it happens that Brazil is in its present condition.

When the revolution of 1917 occurred, the Bolshevists tried to start Russian history all over again as though it were the year 1. All that had gone before, they said, was cruelty and exploitation and misery and had better be forgotten. The only history worth remembering, they said, would be history the Soviets would make.

How this has changed! Today in the Kremlin museum the crowds stare, not with scorn, but with admiration, at the gaudy royal house-sled of Catherine the Great. In the Kremlin courtyard they flock around the Great Cannon and the Great Bell, both impractical, both useless, but the biggest of their kind ever made.

Here are the symbols of Russian size. Russian power, and the deep-booming voice of the Russian people. The Soviet leaders have cleverly turned these relics of the Czars to their own purposes. They have even made a Soviet hero out of Ivan the Terrible, a neater trick than making an Eagle Scout out of Jack the Ripper.

Continued on next page

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"We set our children to reading about the humdrum and the mediocre.... No wonder the kids go crazy for Batman."

The Communists do not scorn tradition. They only scorn the traditions of non-Communists. The unanimous derision with which our far-left writers treat American patriotic societies is hardly accidental.

Now, what of our children? How much do they understand of the American Dream?

Well, somehow in recent years, a lot of American heroes vanished from our school textbooks. There is probably no prominent Oklahoma Citian, with the possible exception of E.K. Gaylord, who remembers being taught from a McGuffy Reader. But McGuffy was full of great American stories. The author reasoned that as long as kids had to spell out words they might as well spell out a few ideas.

Our Unsung Heroes

For some unaccountable reason in recent years we have put all this in the ashcan. Our educators came up with a series of milk-and-water textbooks in which all tales of glory were deleted, all inspiration expunged, all moral preachments erased, and all excitement of our past obliterated.

We set our children to reading about the humdrum and the mediocre. We took John and Jane off Brigham Young's Conestoga wagon and put them on the district garbage truck. No wonder the kids go crazy for Batman.

I think it's time our youngsters quit interviewing old Mr. Smith in his turnip garden and began, instead, to listen to Daniel Webster. It is time they knew about Judah Benjamin, the Jew, who struggled with the tangled foreign policy of the Confederacy; of Pontiac, the Indian, who tried too late for a federation of his people, of George Washington Carver, the Negro born a slave, who became one of the chemical wizards of the South.

They need no fairy tales. The truth of America is magnificent enough. It is a great deal more magnificent than the bogus heroes, flanked by cigaret and cereal commercials, who occupy our childrens' television time. We ought to be doing better than filling them full of imaginary frontier marshals, and schmaltzy soldiers of fortune, and half-noble saloon floozies, and leering private eyes and the endless scream of sirens. Through this distorted mirror of puerile dialogue, corruption and chronic unrelieved violence America takes on strange shapes.

Our country stands taller than our children know.

I do not suggest that history be soaked in detergents. I only ask that it be balanced.

Our Oklahoma youngsters should know, indeed, that some of America's purest scum flocked into Indian Territory after the Civil War.

They should know that among the people who made the Land Runs the majority were failures in their home states, and that's why they came. They should know that our public affairs wallowed for a long time in Populist insanity and frontier corruption, that we came within an ace of electing a train robber governor, that there have been sessions when someone should have posted a "For Sale" sign on the doors of the legislature.

"In the twisted sociological theories of the present day we are far gone in elaborate excuses for human non-performance."—Jenkin Lloyd Jones

But while almost nobody was looking, thousands were planting trees on the bare prairie and digging up jack oaks to make room for rosebeds. Pittances left over from pioneer crops went to support subscription schools. Eventually, the Bible spoke louder than the Buntline. Oil queens, dripping with diamonds, underwrote traveling opera companies even though they didn't know the difference between an aria and an arabesque. And, sure enough, the culture began to rub off on the pop-eyed listeners.

Some of the lucky finders of our subterranean wealth bought palaces or prostitutes or polo ponies. But much of that wealth was generously and joyously pumped back into colleges and museums, parks and hospitals, charities and scholarships.

And most of what we built we built in the most difficult way, by common consensus. We sat for millions of manhours in committees and conferences. We passed the hats. We had no Pharaoh to stretch forth his hand and make a pyramid appear. We had no Louis XIV to order a Versailles.

Yet our record of common sacrifice for the common good puts to shame the older civilizations in this world. And this particular city, out of as fevered a founding as you could find, out of as motley a collection of lot-stakers and claim-jumpers as you could have imagined, out of a confusion that still jogs your streets because rival townsite companies couldn't agree on a common survey—this city stands unsurpassed by any city in America in the devotion of its citizens to the enrichment of the lives of their children.

Tradition. Noble tradition. Man always performs below the level of his aims. Where his aims are low, his performance will be lower still. In the twisted sociological theories of the present day we are far gone in elaborate excuses for human non-performance. The man who drinks up the rent money is "deprived," as they say. The woman whose illegitimate children must be supported by the state is dignified as a member of a subculture. We used to have a shorter name for her.

The swallowers of L.S.D. would have us believe that even if they might stab us in their frenzy they are seeking ultimate truth. The pot-smokers are trying to tell us that the use of marijuana is an expression of human liberty. The Society for Sexual Freedom passes out its literature on the doorstep of Sproul Hall in Berkeley and President Clark Kerr is paralyzed by the fear that if he protests someone will accuse him of censoring thought.

No wonder our kids are a bit confused. The relative success of the brainwashing of American prisoners in the Korean War illustrated how little conviction our youngsters had to cling to. The Dick and Jane books had thrown them a shelled corncob. They had not been nourished on the greatness of our people.

Because a handful of drymouthed farmers stood their ground at Bennington, the brave red-coated conquerors of Napoleon couldn't break the coonskin-hatted rabble at Chalmette.

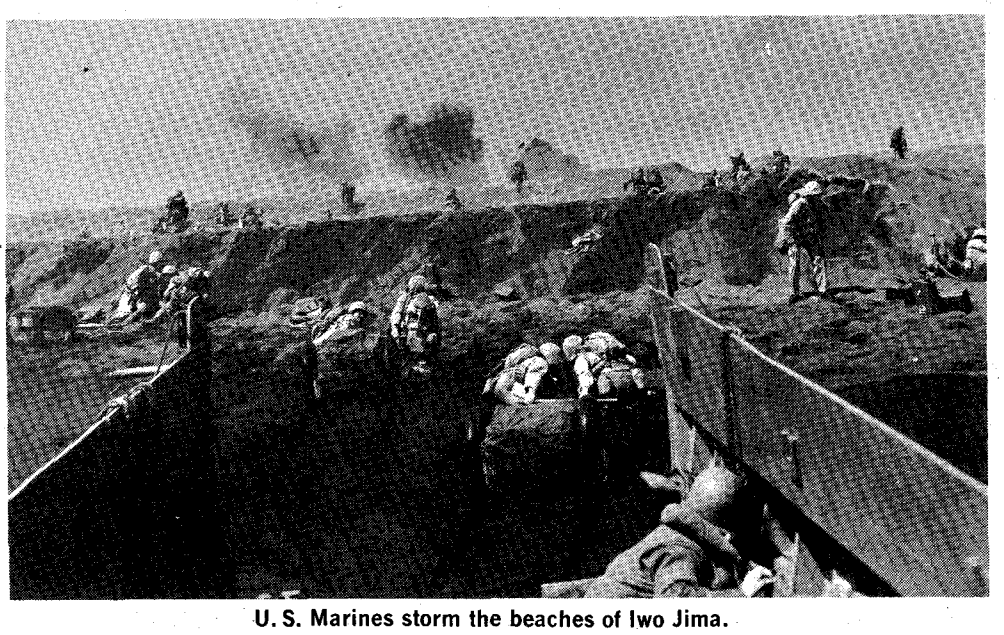
And because that rabble didn't run, men on both sides of the rail fence at Spottsylvania wrote a new chapter in heroism. And because men in tin hats remembered, they plowed through the agony of the Argonne and Chateau Thierry. And because this memory was still green their sons went forward at Tarawa and Anzio.

Peace Corps vs. the Pill

If our children are going to note Benedict Arnold, let them also remember Nathan Hale. If they are going to ponder the wild corruptions of the era of frenzied finance, let them remember that Andrew Carnegie turned a fortune into free books, and that even an old buccaneer like John D. Rockefeller sent forth swarms of doctors to the pestholes of the world.

America will not lose its greatness until it has a generation so steeped in cynicism, so enmired in self-pity, so dependent on the government, so intrigued with saloon celebrities, so tolerant of irresponsibility that it has forgotten America's greatness.

That time is not yet. We have a younger generation of great idealism, but spoiled and torn by the hedonism of our time.

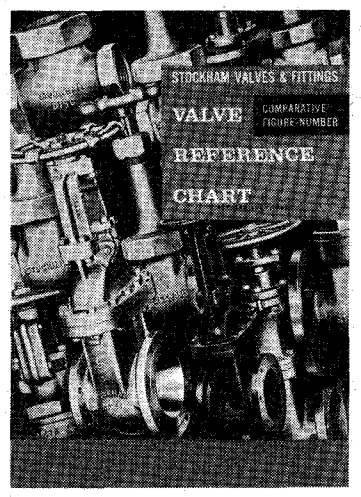


U. S. Marines storm the beaches of Iwo Jima.

We have kids who don't know whether to join the Peace Corps or try the pill—or both.

Products of an affluent society, and generally unacquainted with the elemental struggle for food, shelter and safety which our ancestors knew so well, these youngsters of ours have great promise if they can get a proper focus on the cynicisms and idiocies of our times and recapture once more the American Dream.

This is our job. We must turn with them and look back upon the road our people have traveled. The road that started as a trail across the Jamestown swamps and became a superhighway. And while they must understand the twistings and the turnings of that road, they must also understand how far that road has risen—and why.



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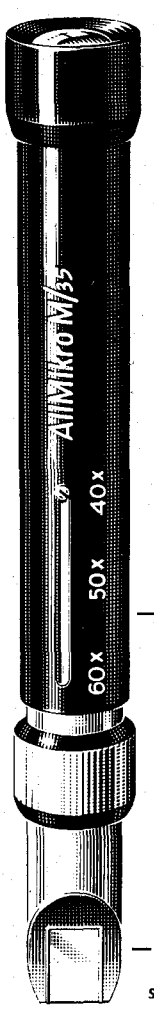

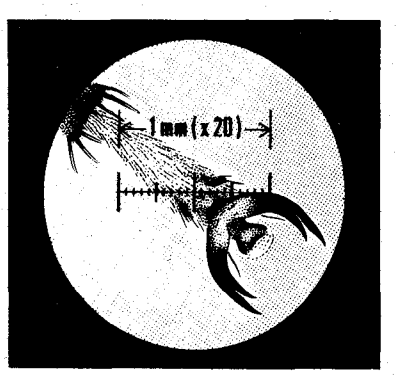

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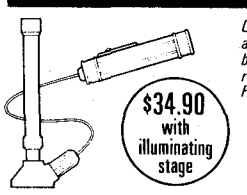

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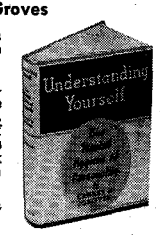

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Can't Appease Buddhists

South Viet Nam Learns the Hard Way

From the San Diego *Union*

For the fourth time in three short years the constituted government of South Viet Nam is learning that it is impossible to appease the appetite for power of the Buddhists.

In those three years the Buddhists, through clever planning and militant action, have overthrown three regimes. It is an ominous and familiar pattern.

Do these words by the late correspondent Marguerite Higgins in her book, *Our Vietnam Nightmare*, sound familiar?

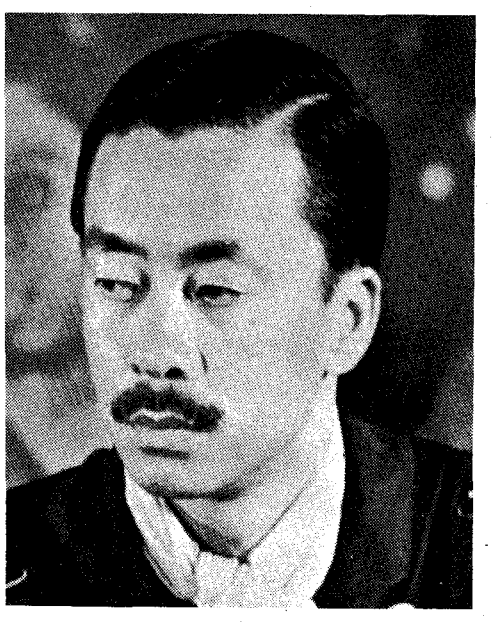
"And during the summer of 1963 Thich Tri Quang saw to it that no matter what concession [Premier Ngo Dinh] Diem made, the crisis was kept at a boiling point. It all showed careful, clever planning."

Today the same Quang is keeping the government of Premier Nguyen Cao Ky at a boiling point again, regardless of the concessions he has received.

In actuality, Quang represents only a small percentage of the 11.2 million Buddhists in South Viet Nam. It is significant also that 90 per cent of the Buddhists in the nation do not live in the cities where the rioting is taking place.

"Also ironic is the fact that South Viet Nam's Premier Ky is a Buddhist."

Within the limits possible while still maintaining some form of essential government, Ky has made substantial concessions to the militant and dissident Buddhists. He has assured elections will be held this fall, for example. An equally great concession was the addition of 10 civilians, including Buddhists, to the ruling junta. However, the Buddhist riots in defiance of government continue.



Nguyen Cao Ky, himself a Buddhist, has found that accepting Buddhist demands leads to even more outcries against his government.

Captured documents from the Communist Viet Cong reveal a part of the reason:

"The situation in Saigon, Hue, Da Nang and Qui Nhon is extensive," they report. "It is a convenient time for us to pursue strictly on the event." The orders then detailed instructions for infiltrating Buddhist demonstrations with "flags, banners, explosives, grenades, etc.".

Sensing a wavering in purpose, the Communists are quick to seek a victory on the streets they cannot win on the battlefields. It is a perplexing problem for the United States, which has to carry more of the combat load as a result of the riots.

The United States cannot intervene openly in the South Viet Nam political situation. It can and should, however, seek a military victory as soon as possible so our effort to help the nation achieve stability is not diluted.

This can be done only by using our superior naval and air power to strike the enemy at his heart—cutting off his supply lines, destroying strategic industry and putting an end to his ability to wage war without heavy U.S. ground casualties.

And it can be done only if the military, trained for combat, is given a dominant voice in conducting the war.

Bureaucrats Strive to Spend Away Every Last Dollar Before June 30

By WALTER TROHAN

Now is the time when all good bureaucrats come to the aid of their departments, bureaus and agencies by spending every possible dollar so that the tills will be empty when the fiscal year ends June 30.

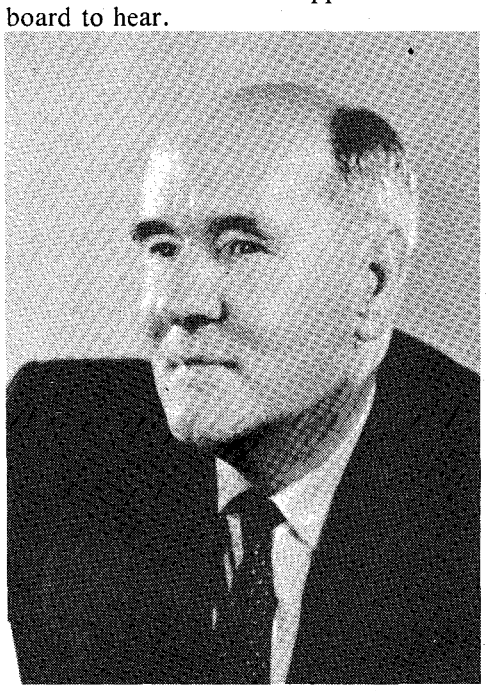
Under bureaucracy it is a cardinal sin to return any money to the treasury in spite of what the head of any administration may say about holding the fiscal line or promoting economy. Bureaucrats know that if they return the money to the treasury, it becomes harder for them to get money in the next fiscal year.

Earlier, in the Eisenhower Administration, a man came into the government from private life, dedicated to the promotion of efficiency. He found, looking about his branch, that he could do without various workers.

At that time Parkinson's Law, as developed by C. Northcote Parkinson, the British professor and writer, had not been set down. This is that bureaucracy creates work for itself in order to insure its own survival, so that, once established, a bureau will increase at a rate which has no relation to the amount of its work.

In a year the conscientious public servant dropped 52 employes from his department. His superior came to him and said that since he had cut so many men from his department it was being abolished. The man was happy, feeling he had accomplished something until he learned, to his horror, that a neighboring department head had picked up every one of the employes he dropped and was being promoted.

Charles M. Thompson, former dean at the University of Illinois, fought for several years to dissolve the veterans education appeals board after it had survived its usefulness. Although he had the support of the board, it took heroic efforts to end a bureau even though benefiting World War II GIs had long since ceased reaping schooling benefits, so that there were no appeals for the board to hear.



Author C. Northcote Parkinson states that a bureaucracy creates work in order to assure its own survival.

Within the week several employes for AID, the Agency for International Development which distributes foreign aid funds, reported that they have been made sick at heart over the way dollars are being shoveled out in the last days of the fiscal year. One employe reported that even if governments don't want the money, they are told they have to take it because AID investigators found this essential for projects the investigators deemed necessary.

Another employe reported projects are not being questioned, so long as they help empty the till. AID wants to be able to ask for more billions, he said, by showing that its pockets are empty, even though the pipelines are clogged with billions of dollars of authorizations for projects approved in the past.

There are stories of agencies getting new desks and typewriters even though the old ones are in fine condition. Expensive noiseless typewriters have been sold for as low as $5 in the past to make way for new machines. There have been tales of gasoline dumping and similar waste.

The reports meet with shocked denials when the agency in question is asked about feverish spending and deliberate waste. Yet such stories are told by workers who are eyewitnesses and this practice has been so common for years that Parkinson could write another law stating that, once appropriated, money is never returned to the treasury lest any saving might be passed on to the taxpayer directly or indirectly.

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Surveyor takes a picture of its shadow on the lunar surface.

Moon Treaty with Soviets Would Peril U.S. Defenses

From the Richmond *News Leader*

After a week of breath-taking space maneuvers by U.S. astronauts and technicians, President Johnson's recent offer to the Soviets to neutralize the moon appears nothing short of looney. Last May 7, Mr. Johnson offered to submit a treaty to the United Nations which would, in effect, give all of our expensive moon shot efforts to the world. On May 31, with Surveyor speeding toward the moon, the Soviet Union said it would be happy to neutralize the moon.

It is now evident that the Soviets would have nothing to lose. Mr. Johnson's proposals included: free exploration and use of celestial bodies by all countries; no claims of sovereignty; freedom and cooperation in scientific investigation; studies to avoid contamination; permission for astronauts of one country to help astronauts of another country; and the banning of weapons of mass destruction, weapons testing, and military maneuvers on a celestial body.

Running through his proposals was the implication that the Soviets might be capable of challenging the United States in these fields. They are not.

Events of the past week have proven dramatically that the Soviet challenge is space science fiction. The Soviet moon vehicle was a crude, unsophisticated instrument that hit the moon like a Minié ball, and was strong enough to withstand the shock. A man could not. The Soviets have not claimed any more than seven pictures, and have released no other data. The Surveyor set itself down gently on the moon, has already sent more than 3,000 pictures.

The difference is that the Soviet effort was a propaganda mission, not a scientific project. Soviet scientists had to strain their technology to its outer limits. The Soviet moon landing is a startling curiosity, achieved after many failures. It is now at a dead end for future development.

The Surveyor incorporates the same technology that will land a man safely; it is just the beginning, the first of cautious experiments epitomized by the concurrent success of Gemini 9.

Although the Soviets may be able to concentrate on a few spectacular space thrusts, they are unable to sustain a lengthy program of exploitation of the moon, implied in this treaty's proposals.

For one thing, their economy can't stand the drain; and for another, their technology is immeasurably poorer both in quantity and quality. This appraisal is not that of a layman, but of Prof. John Turkevich, now at Princeton and formerly the science attache at the American Embassy in Moscow. Writing in the current issue of *Foreign Affairs*, the prestigious magazine of the foreign policy establishment, Prof. Turkevich says:

"Physical facilities for carrying out scientific investigations in the Soviet Union are barely adequate except in a small number of prestige laboratories. Old buildings poorly adapted to laboratory use, new buildings constructed with little knowledge of the best in contemporary laboratory design, are overcrowded. Scientific equipment is either copied from American models or imported. The Soviet economy has not developed an instrument industry sufficiently alert to scientific discoveries, nor adequate to give logistic support to Russian scientists. This is in sharp contrast to the help the American scientist receives from a highly developed scientific-instrument and chemical-supply industry."

In the whole history of the Soviet space and rocket program, Moscow has shared none of the information gained with the rest of the world. Timing is designed to squeeze the last drop of political impact out of successes; and if there is no success, there is no announcement. There have been authenticated grisly failures.

The Soviets have not hesitated to use trumpery and forgery to enhance their accomplishments, and indeed, one reason the data and instrumentation is hidden is to cover up its primitive character. We know that the Soviets never give away anything; they could get a lot from the proposed treaty.

The Soviets have no worthwhile claims to the moon that could be the subject of contest. The only country whose activities and defense could be limited by this kind of treaty would be the United States, because no other country has the U.S. capability. For the United States to become party to such a treaty is simply looney.

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IRS WIRE-TAPPING—A former New York telephone company official, William Hussey, told a Senate subcommittee recently that he was fired and later indicted on charges of income tax evasion because he was not cooperative enough with the Internal Revenue Service in its wire-tapping activities. Hussey testified before the Senate Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure which is investigating government bugging.

Federal Agencies Harass Right-to-Work Committee

From the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*

Hell, they say, has no fury like a woman scorned—unless it's the fury of a poor loser, in this case the Washington Administration.

Seven months of harassment by the Department of Labor and the Internal Revenue Service has been the special punishment meted out to the National Right-to-Work Committee for its role in the stunning defeat of Administration efforts to scuttle Section 14b of the 1947 Taft-Hartley law, reaffirming the right of individual states to outlaw the closed union shop, the committee charges.

The Washington-based organization, a coalition of employes and employers opposed to compulsory union membership, was largely instrumental in arousing public opinion against the repeal bill, heavily backed by the Administration and the big labor bosses.

Purpose of the present campaign is to force the national committee to disclose names of 22,000 supporters—including 8,000 rank-and-file workers—thereby exposing them to further harassment by government agents and irresponsible union officials.

The request of Labor Secretary Wirtz, chief Administration spokesman for the repeal bill, for a summary judgment to force the committee to file reports under the Landrum-Griffin Act and open its records to government investigators was turned down by the District of Columbia Federal Court.

Now, the committee charges, the Labor Department is embarked on a nationwide snooping expedition, scouring the country for any crumb of evidence that any committee member may at some time have urged employes not to join unions.

Reed Larson, committee executive vice president, has complained to Sen. John

Labor Secretary Willard Wirtz is unhappy about the National Right-to-Work Committee.

L. McClellan, chairman of the Senate Government Operations Committee, that Internal Revenue agents are carrying on "a microscopic investigation" of the committee's records.

Normally federal tax-gatherers are far from ogres. On the contrary, in the vast majority of cases they seek diligently to be fair and cooperative with honest taxpayers. But in this instance IRS is apparently under a high-level gun.

"We are now on our third agent," Mr. Larson wrote the senator. "The first one was 'reassigned' and the second became 'sick,' thus necessitating that the replacement start the 'investigative' process all over again!"

"This irresponsible use of the taxpayers' money to carry on a vendetta of this sort is inexcusable. But even more frightening is the knowledge that the Administration is determined to use all the weight and power of the federal investigatory agencies to intimidate and suppress any group that dares to disagree.

"If this is allowed to continue, this country is rapidly on its way to becoming a police state."

The pattern has become too familiar. It underscores the realistic wisdom of the adage that those who ignore the lessons of history are doomed to repeat them.

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WHITE HOUSE INFORMALITY—*Life* magazine's columnist Hugh Sidey reports the latest one making the Washington rounds. Seems press secretary Bill Moyers goes into LBJ's office and slumps exhausted into a chair. "My God, what a day!" Moyers says. LBJ replies "Now, Bill, we've known each other long enough so that you don't have to be so formal."

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'Rights' Bill Destroys Freedom of Choice

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

My heart bleeds for Nicholas Katzenbach—but not very much.

The attorney general, tall and bald, is now in the same spot as was his short and luxuriant-headed predecessor, Robert Kennedy, a few years ago. He is pinned to the witness chair in front of the most talkative man in the United States Senate—Sam Ervin of North Carolina. The subject under discussion is the same as in 1963, a civil rights bill, and the gray, discursive, anecdote-prone Sam Ervin has not run short of breath in the interim.

Ervin, of course, is no mere Southern chatterbox. Attorneys general would be glad if he were only that, but Ervin is both an old-fashioned courthouse spellbinder and a die-hard constitutionalist. As Samuel Butler wrote about some 17th Century prototype of Ervin:

"He could distinguish and divide a hair 'twixt south and southwest side."

The North Carolina hair-surgeon kept Bob Kennedy in the witness chair for hours on end, lecturing, questioning and reminiscing, until I thought the poor fellow would curse the day the Constitution was ever written. And now it is Nick Katzenbach's turn.

Sen. Sam Ervin (D.-N. C.) is considered the Senate's outstanding expert on constitutional law.

Ervin is chairman of the Constitutional Rights subcommittee which is examining the proposed Civil Rights Act of 1966. On the opening day of the hearings, a sample of what is to come, Ervin took his time reading a 23-page statement, throwing in more soliloquies than Hamlet, while the wretched Katzenbach slumped on the back of his neck like a man with a fire hose playing on his chest.

If little sympathy is due the attorney general, it is because this Administration bill (S. 3296) is a bogus epic that might have resulted if Don Quixote and Falstaff had attempted to write something like O'Neill's *Mourning Becomes Electra*. The bill is so full of false heroics and bombast that it richly deserves Ervin's tedious critique.

For example, Titles 1 and 2 attempt to remove all discrimination from the selection of jurors. But in so doing, Title 1 requires all prospective federal jurors (in effect, all registered voters) to reveal their race and religion—a flagrant violation of privacy and freedom of belief. Title 2 attempts to guard against discrimination in state courts, but Ervin points out to the attorney general that such a statute is already on the books, and the Justice Department hasn't used it since 1879.

Title 4, which deals with open-door housing, would make it a crime for a homeowner and practically everybody in the housing business to discriminate in sales and rentals. Katzenbach argued that the section is necessary to break up Negro concentrations, such as Harlem, where the density is 100 persons per acre.

But to achieve this purpose, the bill would allow a house-seeking plaintiff to collect damages if his feelings were hurt during a real estate transaction. He could sue under federal law for "humiliation," "mental pain," and "mental suffering," but the homeowner has no counterclaim on the same basis.

Ervin found in this section "the bias inherent in the bill—bias against homeowners" and, in fact, against all property owners. Congress is being asked to legislate against persons who have accumulated those possessions and investments which go with successful, productive citizenship. The best that Katzenbach could say for this section was: "Title 4 would not force an owner to sell or rent his home." Not yet, anyhow.

Ervin wound up his remarks on Title 4 with a comment that could cover the entire bill:

"If its purpose is accomplished, then the basic rights of property and freedom of choice are extinguished . . . if the title fails in its purpose, then we have enacted a stupid law which can only bring frustration and ill will."

Not a man of few words, the senator can be counted upon for emphasis by repetition over the next several weeks.

(Distributed by McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

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CLARIFICATION – The California primaries over, Gov. Pat Brown promptly labelled his opponent Ronald Reagan an "extremist." Latest election tallies we saw showed Brown winning the Democratic nomination with a mere 1,150,682 votes, and Reagan winning the Republican slot with 1,214,836. What the governor meant was that Reagan was extremely popular.—From the Richmond *News Leader*

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SENATOR SOAPER OPINES: It's a wonderful age when just getting off the plane at the Saigon airport produces an instant expert on Viet Nam.

Lynda Bird and Foreign Aid

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

Lynda Bird Johnson is taking a graduation trip to Spain, and Congressman H.R. Gross (R.-Iowa) is hopping mad about it. For the balance of international payments is still running against this country, and Lynda Bird's daddy, the man in the White House, has been asking other people to refrain from spending dollars abroad while his daughter goes blithely ahead with her own rather extensive plans.

Personally, I don't begrudge Lynda Bird her trip in the least; if I could make it to Spain this summer I'd certainly do it. Nevertheless, there is a good reason for Rep. Gross's anger. For the President, in lecturing the so-called private sector (tourists included) for damaging the dollar by international spending, is not zeroing in on the real culprit.

The fact is that if it weren't for the government's own excess spending abroad the balance of international payments would be running in our favor. Lyndon Johnson could staunch the outflow of both U.S. dollars and U.S. gold simply by telling the people who work for him to submit to a little efficiency engineering in their own governmental foreign expenditures.

It so happens that as Lynda Bird Johnson was getting her verbal spanking from Congressman Gross, Dr. N.R. Danielian, a pertinacious economist whose 15-year fight in and out of the Department of Commerce for the St. Lawrence Seaway was finally crowned by success, was issuing a study for his International Economic Policy Association that shows conclusively how our international payments position could be improved by "at least $3 billion." This would more than wipe out our deficits, which are currently running at the rate of $2.3 billion for 1966.

The impact of Dr. Danielian's program could be terrific, but if it takes as long to put it through Congress as it did to build the St. Lawrence Seaway it will come too late. The sad thing is that the program must be carried out by government, for private citizens and corporations can't help by "voluntary restraints." The spending of the "private sector" abroad is part of a give-and-take business that generates foreign spending in the United States, and if you apply "restraints" to one side of the balance sheet you also "restrain" the other.

The dealings of the private sector abroad actually generate a payments surplus. The President has asked for voluntary hobbles on direct investment abroad by U.S. companies, but the fact is that the manufacturing plant maintained by American businessmen in foreign lands returns an annual earned income that exceeds the outflow of capital in nearly every industry involved. Moreover, exports to the foreign affiliates of U.S. manufacturing companies account for 35 per cent of the total of American exports of manufactured goods. We are thus cutting off our nose to spite our face when we cut down on direct foreign investing.

Dr. Danielian's study points out that it is not Europe, where we have many factories, that is to blame for our foreign payments deficits. We sell more to Europe than we buy from her.

The big drain on our dollar and gold supplies comes from the deficits that result from "soft loans" and aid to the underdeveloped countries of Asia and Latin America. These areas take our money, but do not necessarily buy our goods. The dollars they receive from us end up in Europe for European goods and services. Then, like as not, they come home to us as a raid on our gold reserves. De Gaulle gets what we spend in Viet Nam, which was once his responsibility.

The Dr. Danielian-International Economic Policy Association program is a mosaic of small items which, added together, would result in $3.2 billion in annual savings on the U.S. foreign account.

The program suggests a substitution of "aid in kind" for "aid in dollars." It asks for a reappraisal of our strategic concepts, for, as troop transport jets get bigger, there is less and less necessity for quartering soldiers far from home. Instead of cutting down on U.S. tourism abroad, the International Economic Policy Association suggests "dollar coupons" for special classes of foreign tourists coming to this country. It also suggests tax credits for U.S. exporters.

But, since the Pentagon, the State Department and a number of congressional committees would have to agree to the IEPA $3.2-billion savings program, nothing will happen unless Lyndon Johnson cracks a few heads together. And he seems to be busy with other things.

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SPOTLIGHT on CONGRESS

Uneasy Congress

By REP. ANCHER NELSEN (R.-Minn.)

Congress lately has been acting like a fellow with too many mosquito bites that itch and annoy with little relief in sight. The Viet Nam situation is totally perplexing. Most of us, of course, have no wish whatsoever to play "armchair general" about a matter so serious to the people of our country, nor do we wish to sow seeds of discord at a time when it is vital for Americans to be united. But Congress is put in a difficult position when the Administration appears to withhold from us and the people so much of the solid information we need in order to reach responsible conclusions. Our frustration is aggravated by the confusing, often contradictory reports in the press, by the apparent shortages of some weapons and supplies needed by our fighting men, by the Administration's attitude towards allies trading with North Viet Nam, and by the Administration's conduct of the war, which may mean years of costly, inconclusive warfare ahead centered on the war-weary people of South Viet Nam, whose stamina to resist Communist aggression and domestic chaos is increasingly taxed and uncertain.

At home, what to do about inflation continues to create much debate and soul-searching, with those of us favoring a cutback in nonessential spending too few in number to exert real economy. Farm state congressmen especially are upset by the whole string of government actions which have dropped parity back to 79 per cent while food costs soar. Many congressmen are distressed by the slipshod and wasteful operation of some "Great Society" inventions, like the poverty program, which have promised much and delivered little. On the whole, there is great uneasiness in Congress, just as there is throughout the country.

A Bad Trade

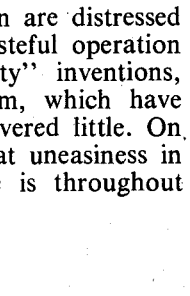
By REP. JOHN DOWDY (D.-Tex.)

One day a bird was offered a worm in exchange for a small feather. This seemed to be an advantageous trade, and he didn't miss the feather at all. In fact, it was so good that the next day he gladly exchanged another feather for another worm, and so continued for some weeks, until one day he no longer had small feathers, and traded one large enough that he couldn't fly. He had traded his liberty for "security."

Savings Bonds Interest

By REP. WILLIAM B. WIDNALL (R.-N. J.)

Each year millions of Americans, including eight million through payroll savings plans alone, invest their money in small denomination U.S. Savings Bonds. Last year the government financed $4.5 billion in federal spending through this device, and this year the President himself is keeping an eye on sales. He has a chart on his office wall to check on participation by federal employes. The bonds draw interest at 4.15 per cent average rate, up from 3.77 per cent since February, and mature, in the case of Series E Bonds, in seven years, and 10 years in the case of Series H. These same millions of Americans, mostly wage earners and middle-income salaried personnel, are told that they are doing themselves and their government a great favor by saving through this means. What they are not told, however, is that this same Johnson Administration that is urging purchase of savings bonds at 4.15 per cent interest, has devised a scheme to profit the large investor at a yield of 5.77 per cent by selling him a $5,000 or $10,000 "participation" in a pool of government-held and government-backed mortgages and other loans, with the participation certificates maturing in only two to five years. Nor is the taxpayer and savings bonds holder being told that this yield of 5.75 per cent participation certificates is .75 per cent higher than the cost to the government when it borrows through ordinary treasury borrowing techniques. This means at least an added $330 million in interest costs to the taxpayer over the next 10 years, on the $4.2 billion of participation certificates to be sold during the next year.



Farm Minimum Wage

By SEN. STROM THURMOND (R.-S. C.)

The imposition of wage and hour controls on agriculture will cause a further decrease in the number of persons engaged in farm work, which has already declined by one-half since 1930. Unless the trend is reversed, the United States may actually be confronted with a shortage of food and fiber production where once it was a nation of surpluses. With declining production, the costs of food to the consumer will go even higher. The farmer has enough troubles without saddling him with the blame for inflation. The roots of inflation are embedded in the irresponsible fiscal policies of the national government, not in the soil of the arable fields and pastures where the Administration is attempting to create scapegoats.

Job Corps Fiasco

By REP. CHARLES GUBSER (R.-Calif.)

I am reliably informed that on May 15 the Job Corps, with funds from the "War on Poverty," used United Air Lines to fly 40 young Job Corps trainees from Honolulu to the San Francisco Bay area for the purpose of harvesting asparagus. The minimum round-trip fare for such a trip is $8,000 and I doubt if the boys earned that much in the fields.

There is a serious question as to why Job Corps boys from Camp Parks just a few miles away could not have helped out in the asparagus harvest, leaving the Hawaiians to work in the pineapple fields of Hawaii. It seems that this is a junket from pineapple to asparagus at taxpayers' expense.

I am also informed by the *Daily Commercial News*, published in San Francisco, that a grant of $267,000 has been made by the Office of Economic Opportunity to the National Farm Workers Association, headed by Caesar Chavez. This organization, which does not represent more than a handful of Di Georgio Fruit Co. employes, is conducting an organizational strike against Di Georgio and a boycott against its S&W brand products. Chavez has refused to participate in an election which would include another farm union. So indirectly, or perhaps directly, poverty war money will be used to finance a boycott, a strike, and the current National Farm Workers Association objective of taking workers out of the fields.

Thus $8,000 in War on Poverty money is being used to import agricultural workers to California fields and a larger sum is being used to encourage others to stay out of the fields. It is inconsistent that the Office of Economic Opportunity does these two things simultaneously. It is ridiculous, stupid, and an affront to the taxpayers who have worked hard to earn the money Mr. Shriver is squandering.

State Dept. Duplicity

By REP. H. R. GROSS (R.-Iowa)

A five-column headline in a Washington, D.C., newspaper says: "Nigeria Becomes Unitary State." Below the headline is the announcement of Gen. Ironsi, military dictator of Nigeria, that he has proclaimed Nigeria a "unitary state," and prohibited activity on the part of all political parties until January 1969. Earlier this year, Ironsi's troops assassinated Nigeria's prime minister, who was pro-Western and anti-Communist. Last fall, the South African government of Rhodesia declared its independence from Britain. Promptly the British declared a boycott of Rhodesia and Lyndon Johnson immediately joined in the boycott on the grounds that the Rhodesian government had denied self-determination to Rhodesian Negroes. What self-determination is there now for Nigerian Negroes in their own Negro government? When may we expect the blatherskites in the White House and State Department to boycott Nigeria? How long will Americans tolerate this kind of duplicity?

'Peaceful' Red China

By REP. SAMUEL DEVINE (R.-Ohio)

Some people insist Red China should be admitted to the United Nations and become a partner in the Security Council. Actually the U.N. Charter fixes its own criteria for membership and one of the most important is that the applicant be a peace-loving nation. . . . Red China hardly qualifies with her 18-year history of aggression. She financed the 1948 war in Malaya; intervened physically, politically and economically in the Korean War; supported the forces which defeated the French, thus laying the groundwork for our present Viet Nam problems. In Laos, Red China's intervention helped set up a coalition government permitting Communist Viet Cong to use Laotian territory for supplies routed to South Viet Nam. Red China has invaded the territory of India and provoked conflict there; she swallowed up Tibet, and her agents have been active in Africa—in the Congo, Ghana and Zanzibar. Since Castro, Red China's agents operate in Latin America, supplying equipment, tools, weapons and munitions. . . .Red China is not a peace-loving nation, but to the contrary is a cruel, ruthless and indifferent aggressor, devoted first, last and always to a Marxist goal of world domination by violence.

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REP. RALPH RIVERS (D.-Alaska) has polled his constituents, who gave Lyndon Johnson a healthy majority in 1964, and finds rising dissatisfaction with several programs of the "Great Society." Alaska voters oppose repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act's "right-to-work" section (although they do not have such a statute on their books) and also look with disfavor on new trade with the Soviet bloc. A surprising one-third of the voters opposed "continued U.S. financial support of the United Nations."

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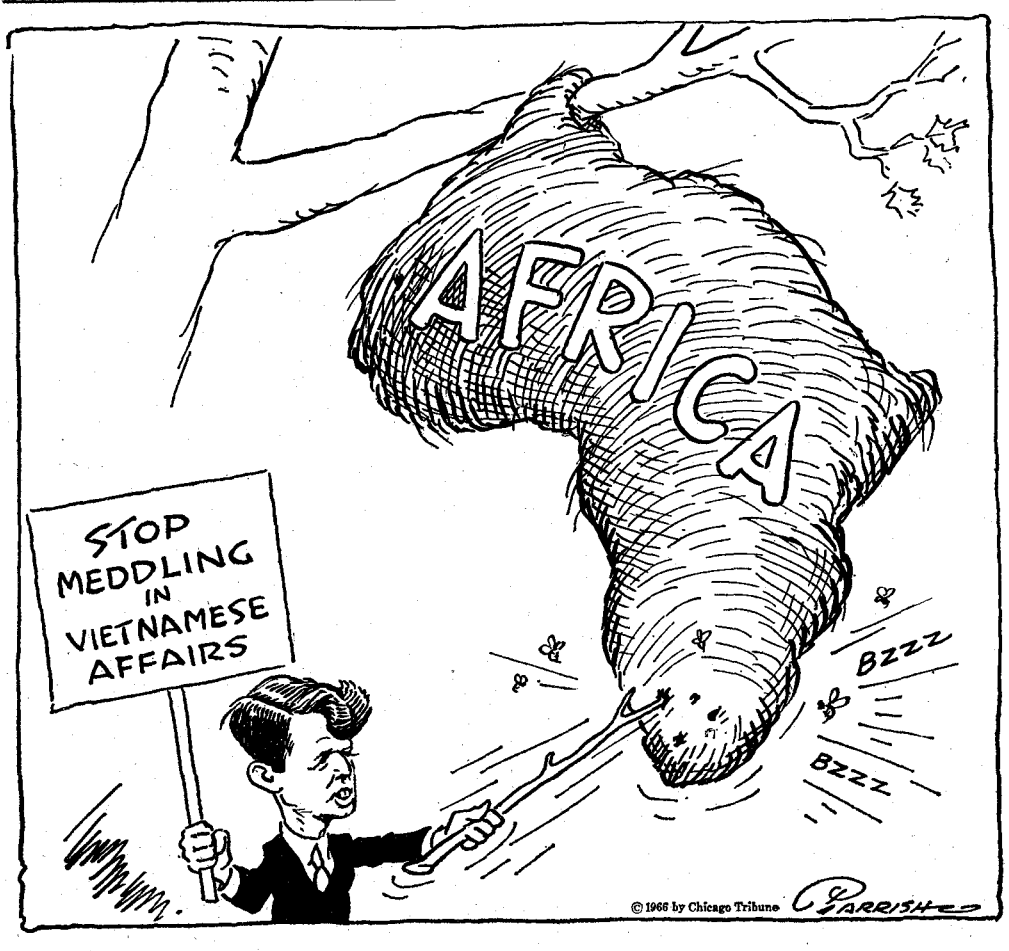

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Hungary, Bulgaria to Greet U.S. Trade Missions in Fall

From the Allen-Scott Report

President Johnson is stubbornly persisting in his efforts to expand trade with the Soviet bloc despite brusque congressional refusal to consider his bill to relax restrictions against dealing with Communist countries.

Without fanfare, the President has approved a Commerce Department plan to send trade missions to Hungary and Bulgaria in October.

These government-sponsored delegations, similar to those that visited Poland and Rumania last fall, are major Administration projects to promote closer East-West commercial ties. Their objective is to directly offset similar large-scale activities by Britain, France, Italy and other NATO powers.

The trade missions will be made up of several hundred business leaders and government officials, including one or more Cabinet members.

Democratic congressional leaders are being urged by the President to encourage influential legislators to accompany these delegations, on the assurance the Commerce Department will pay their expenses for the month-long tour.

While there have been no takers so far, Sen. Warren Magnuson (D.-Wash.), chairman of the Commerce Committee and a vigorous supporter of expanded East-West trade, has agreed to send a member of his staff as the committee's official representative.

Ever since Rep. Wilbur Mills (D.-Ark.), potent chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, came out publicly against the President's trade proposals, the Administration has been unable to arouse any enthusiasm for congressional action this year.

In addition to flatly refusing to hold hearings, Mills is bluntly telling Administration officials he is against sending trade missions to Hungary and Bulgaria because they are supplying arms to North Viet Nam.

"Expansion of trade at the very time these Soviet bloc countries are powerfully aiding our enemy in Viet Nam is nothing less than trading with the enemy," Mills lectured one high Administration official. "Instead of sending trade missions, we should be threatening to cut off all aid unless they immediately halt shipping arms to Hanoi. This is a policy the great majority of American people favor."

In preparing his case against expanding trade and American "know-how" with the Soviet bloc, Mills is gathering information on the extent such assistance was obtained by the Red Star truck plant in Brasov, Rumania, from members of a U.S. mission during their 1965 visit.

One report secured by the House Ways and Means Committee staff is that the director of this plant, which is making trucks for North Viet Nam, sought advice on licensing American technology to solve a persistent production problem.

The Rumanian explained the camshaft of an engine produced by the plant was wearing out in four to five months. A member of the U.S. group reputedly suggested this problem could be solved by redesigning the camshaft in a certain way so that it would revolve only half as fast.

While at the time the incident seemed unrelated to the Viet Nam war, a recent intelligence report indicated the Rumanian trucks now being shipped to Hanoi include a new camshaft, and the trucks are not breaking down as much as before.

As previously reported in this column, unpublished Commerce Department records show the Administration already is opening the door as wide as it can to further trade with the Communists by approving shipments of such items as "electronic equipment, aircraft parts, industrial instruments, chemicals, metals and a tremendous amount of technical data."

Another recent intelligence report from Krakow, Poland, states that a rolling mill purchased in the United States is turning out more galvanized steel than any other plant in Poland. Also, that more than 50 per cent of the plant's production goes to Russia.

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Army transport units are being alerted to go to the Dominican Republic next month to begin withdrawing U.S. troops from the peacekeeping force of the Organization of American States. The first 1,000 of the 6,200 Americans are slated to depart around July 4. Complete evacuation of U.S. troops is scheduled to be carried out over a two-month period.

★ ★ ★

President Johnson is pressing for a summit meeting of American Presidents before the end of this year. He has instructed Secretary Rusk to try to arrange such a conference either in early September or November—preferably the former. A September conclave would take place on the heels of the scheduled Organization of American States' foreign ministers meeting in Buenos Aires in late August. If this plan is not possible, the aim is to get up a summit conference in Santiago, Chile, following the November congressional elections in the United States.

★ ★ ★

British intelligence is having a hard time keeping track of the small Rhodesian air force. Its 30 planes have been dispersed throughout Rhodesia and neighboring Mozambique. The Rhodesian government doesn't want its planes caught bunched up should Britain decide to use military force against the breakaway regime.

★ ★ ★

The Johnson Administration will propose a "defense payment union" for NATO in a major move to ease this country's balance-of-payments problem. Under the plan, the United States and Britain would use scrip to be issued by NATO to pay the cost of keeping their troops in West Germany and other European countries. The scrip could only be used to purchase military equipment in the United States and Britain.

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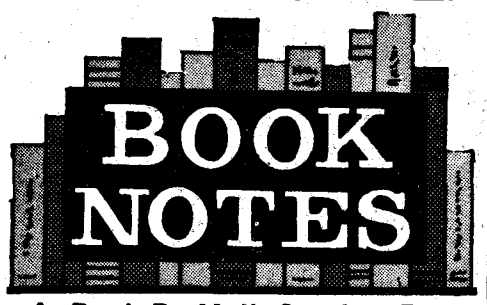
DISINTERESTED POOR—It would seem that the poor are much less worried about their poverty than the Administration is, if one used the recent New York vote to elect a poverty control board as a scale. An editorial in the New York *Times* reports that "a disappointingly small number of Lower East Siders voted Sunday in New York's first direct election of a local poverty control board. The 2,600 voters represented fewer than 2 per cent of all those eligible to cast ballots and, even if the potential were restricted to low-income residents, the turnout would still be less than 4 per cent." The article goes on to conclude that this incident, coupled with similar experiences in a half-dozen other big cities "should by now have dispelled any idea that slum dwellers are itching with eagerness" to take part in Johnson's war on want.



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Social Security Used

Baltimore Subsidizes Rents

Republicans in the House came very near recently to defeating the Administration's rent supplement bill, but it appears that even if they had been successful in preventing the bill from being passed into law, it would have done precious little bit to stop rent subsidies with federal funds. Case in point: a Baltimore program which would extract $300,000 in federal funds for rent subsidies through a little-known section of the Social Security Act. (The city itself will kick in $100,000.)

It seems that Title II, Section 1115 of that act allows the allocation of federal funds to be given to non-profit organizations (such as labor groups, churches, or city governments) to provide adequate housing for underprivileged families.

The project, tentatively approved by the federal government and okayed by the Baltimore Board of Estimates, includes not only rent subsidies but also additional benefits, including a monthly allowance for transportation to social activities.

Bureaucrats will also benefit. Approximately $130,000 of the funds—over one-third of the money put up by the federal government—will be used to establish 20 new jobs to "oversee" the program. Fifteen administrators and five persons working with the families will receive salaries ranging up to $12,000 a year.

The families will receive:

• Enough money to pay its overdue utility bills—an estimated $30 per family.

• An average of $54 in rent allotments per month to supplement the $61 allowed under the welfare regulations so that the families may pay an average of $115 a month for rent.

• The cost of moving, estimated at $25 a family.

• A $125 allotment to supplement normal welfare allowances for furniture, utensils, etc.

• A $5 monthly stipend to get to and from social functions.

The only apparent hope for defeating the plan lies in the Baltimore City Council, which has yet to receive the plan. Opposition in the council is headed by Councilman John A. Pica, a Democrat who is constantly at odds with welfare planners. He has referred to the project as an example of "the duplication and even triplication which exists in our welfare, anti-poverty and educational programs."

Defenders of the plan, led by Baltimore's welfare director, Miss Esther Lazadrus, claim that by moving families into better living quarters, they will gain both incentive and abilities needed to get off the dole. Why they should bother to get off a dole which offers such a high style of living, she didn't say.

□ □ □

DISILLUSIONMENT—Pollster Sam Lubell reports voters link high prices, high taxes and the Johnson Administration. He quotes a typical factory worker: "I'm not voting Democratic any more. Prices and taxes are too steep. If I wasn't working overtime, I don't know how my family would make it."

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